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No. 50,576—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.

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† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	4th Jan.
R.I. ORIENTAL	[illegible]	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4196	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4196	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	R. Crowe	7th March
B.V.I. GANGES	4196	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4201	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5297	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
B.V.I. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD	42	0	47	0
Do. Pts.	22	0	24	8
FINE OLD	33	0	37	0
Do. Pts.	18	0	20	0
OLD PORT	25	0	28	8
WHITE PORT	54	0	60	0

CHAMPAGNES.

GIESLER'S.
PERRIER JOUET'S.
HEIDSIECK'S.

BURGUNDIES.

	Qts. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN	44	0	49	0
POMARD	25	0	27	14
MACON	23	0	25	10

Also PINTS.

CLARETS.

	Qts. Cash. Rs.	a.	Qts. Credit. Rs.	a.	Pts. Cash. Rs.	a.	Pts. Credit. Rs.	a.
S. JULIEN MEDOC	12	12	14	4	7	4	8	2
BORDEAUX	12	12	14	4	7	4	8	2
PETIT MEDOC	15	0	16	12	8	4	9	4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18	0	20	0	11	0	12	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26	0	29	0	14	0	15	10
GRAVES (WHITE BORDEAUX)	20	8	23	0	12	8	14	0
CHATEAU LAROSE	35	0	39	0	21	0	23	6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42	8	47	8	23	8	26	0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

SAUTERNES AND HUNGARIAN WINES

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., CHEMISTS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE CHARGE OF QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY—
HEAD OFFICE:
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING, FORT.
VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA, AND
CUMBALLA HILL.

POONA—
TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
BUDHWAR PETH, CITY.

SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
BEADED PASSEMENTERIES,
JEWELLED Do.
JET Do.
JEWELLED, STEEL, & JET BUTTONS,
LACE, COLLARS, & FICHUS.

1896. NEW YEAR. 1896.

MANY NEW ARTICLES.

MOST SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESNTATIONS HAVE JUST BEEN UNPACKED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

STYLISH EVENING DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.

AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS complete	54	8
DRESS SUITS Silk Lined...Rs. 68, 71-8, 80-0 and	91	0
The "CLUB" or Dinner Jacket fine Black Coating, Rs. 32-8, 44-8, 50-0 and	56	0
STYLISH LIGHT OVERCOATS for wear with Evening Dress ...Rs. 25-0 and	[illegible]	[illegible]

All Garments Cut by an Experienced West End Cutter.
FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.

JEWELLERY AND PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF APPROPRIATE PRESENTATION ARTICLES, IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE AND ELECTROPLATE.

ON VIEW.—A large variety of "Up to date" Ornaments. All Distinctive in Design and many of them being Registered patterns, cannot be duplicated in any Establishment in India. Every article, therefore, carries for the owner or wearer the value of a Novelty. Unique and characteristic.

IMPORTANT.

On all CASH PURCHASES a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED
BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, [illegible]

STENHOUSE'S OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

UNIQUE, UNRIVALLED, PURE AS HIGHLAND [illegible]

THIS Very Old Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY is really [illegible] of the Finest Old Whiskies ever produced [illegible] Matured in Sherry Casks for 10 years. Rs. 36 per dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:—

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR
Will Produce
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the
9th and 10th JANUARY.
The Amusing Comedietta
"SECOND THOUGHTS".
AND
For the first time in India, and by special permission of
Mr. [illegible]EEDON GIOMUTH
The Farcical Comedy.
"FAITHFUL JAMES."
Box Office Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back seats.
Doors open each evening at 9 P.M. Performance to commence at 9-30.

THE MORBEE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

SATURDAY—CHANDRAHA'S, at 9 P.M.
SUNDAY—JUGDERE, in the afternoon, at 3 P.M.
MONDAY—TRIYARAJ, at 9 P.M.
WEDNESDAY—TRIVICRAMA, at 9 P.M.
SATURDAY—CHANDRAHA'S, at 9 P.M.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

NOTICE.

ON the occasion of the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on the 7th instant, the ENTRANCE will be by the UPPER GATE and the exit by the LOWER GATE for all carriages.

R. H. VINCENT.
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1896.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR JEWELLERY.

B. NUSSERWANJI & Co.,
JEWELLERS, &c.
135, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
LATEST LONDON DESIGNS AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF
GOLD BROOCHES, CHARMS, SCARF-PINS,
RINGS, EAR-RINGS, ALBERTS,
NECKLACES, AND BRACELETS,
SET WITH DIAMONDS,
RUBIES OR PEARLS,

Also Real Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl Silver-Mounted Paper Knives, and Gold & Silver Jewellery.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,

MANCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY:—Temporary Show Rooms,
Bruce Lane, Fort.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Experts during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..........................Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL FIRE. LIFE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

[illegible]ther particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
[illegible] T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEES

[illegible]NG a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed [illegible]rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements [illegible]iawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with [illegible]ties and a Copious Index.

[illegible] d at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
[illegible]rat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................................Rs. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

SHERRY.

[illegible] R B E," a natural Solera, is a [illegible] combining great Flavor with De[illegible] Bouquet.

Rs 27-10, CASH.

[illegible]LER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. FREDERICK DAVID SASSOON, as a PARTNER in our several Firms in England, India and China,

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, January 1st, 1896.

MALINKRODT, Kirkcaldy, Scotland, High Class BOARDING SCHOOL, conducted by the FRAULEIN BRILL. Every Home comfort and individual attention combined with First-class Education. Entire charge of Indian Children. Climate bracing yet temperate.

Terms for Board and Education, 40 Guineas for Pupils under 12 years of age, above 12, 50 Guineas. Allowance made for Sisters.

References Revd. Principal DOUGLAS, D. D., Glasgow; Revd. JAMES STALKER, D. D., Glasgow; Provost STOCK, Kirkcaldy; Revd. BRUCE BEGG, Kirkcaldy; Mrs. MIRRLEES, Redlands, Glasgow.

KHANDWA WATER WORKS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply, laying and fitting of CAST-IRON PIPES, Specials, Valves, Standposts, &c., the trenching and all Works in connection with the Main and Distribution Pipes of the Khandwa Water Works.

2. Tenders must be made on the forms which, together with printed Schedules and Specification, can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of Re. 1 per set.

3. Tenders will be received up to Noon on the 20th January, they must state the date by which the Tenderer undertakes to complete the Contract.

4. The successful Tenderer shall, within ten days after notification of the acceptance of his Tender, lodge and endorse over to the Officer accepting the Tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the Contract.

5. Printed Tenders to be sent in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for Khandwa Water Works" and addressed to the Executive Engineer, Hoshangabad Division, Hoshangabad, C.I.

6. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

L. M. ST. CLAIR,
Executive Engineer, Hoshangabad Division.

30th December, 1895.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO, ESQ.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, ESQ.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000	=	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; THE UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 =£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 =£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algeria
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria.	St. Petersburg.	Madrid. Brussels.	Constantinople.
Cairo.	Moscow.	Barcelona. Geneva.	Smyrna.
Port Said.	Odessa.		Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £150,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

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Translation of letter from Fiji.

the Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

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"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christian and Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold [illegible] 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing [illegible] the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln. Trade Mark—"Blood [illegible]"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors; substitutes are sometimes [illegible] Midland Counties Drug Company. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

[illegible] NATIONAL ACADEMY [illegible] GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL [illegible]

RARELY idle for [illegible] 8 years. Mrs. H. W[illegible] from Wotton V. E[illegible] "You supplied [illegible] with a Machine 18 years ago [illegible] has rarely been idle [illegible] The only thing that is w[illegible] is the check spring [illegible] SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

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BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

PRESS COMPANIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PRICES OF BULLION.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Extra Race meeting.

Monthly meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam at the Madressa, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

Aryan Social Union, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, 5-30 p.m.

Public Jubilee Concert, Wesleyan School, Colaba Causeway, 9-30 p.m.

Parsee Mutual Life Assurance Association, Framjee Hall, 4 p.m.

Military Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Sailing Association's Races.

G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifles Camp, Annual Inspection, [illegible].

B. V. R. Parade.

Magic Lantern Exhibition, B. V. A. Rooms.

Music at the Mahaluxmi Race-course, 4 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

City Police Club's Children's Treat, compound of Esplanade Police Court, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Foxhounds meet at Iris.

Meeting of Ratepayers re House-Connections Expense, Framjee Hall, 4-30 p.m.

P. and O. s. s. Chusan, with English Mails of the 20th ultimo, expected to arrive, 8 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Africa entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Scottish Hero yesterday.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—Till further notice, the hour of Morning Service will be 8 a.m. instead of 7-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.—A magic lantern entertainment for the amusement of members' children will be given at the Club this evening, at 6-30.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6-30, by the Rev. J. M. Challis, M.A. Subject: "Some Scripture Lessons in Morality."

ON THE SPREE.—Messrs. Stokes, Spencer, Amp, Scott, and Perkins, five Europeans, were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, for being drunk and disorderly in the Prince's Dock.

THE L. M. and S. Examination.—With regard to the results of the L. M. and S. Examination published in our issue of the 19th ultimo, we are requested to mention that Mr. P. W. Shikhare passed in the first, and not the second class.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per s. s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday).—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday).

FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair at Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon, will commence to-morrow (Sunday), and will last for five days. A small procession in connection with this fair will leave his Highness Aga Khan's bungalow, in Nesbit Road, on the 7th instant, at 8 p.m., and at 10 p.m., the same day, there will be a display of fireworks at Hassanabad.

BURGLARY AT BAPTY ROAD.—Abdur Rahiman, a pearl merchant, who has recently arrived in Bombay, and has been putting up at Bapty Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Thursday last, his room was broken into, and a quantity of red pearl-beads, valued at Rs. 318, and Rs. 140 in cash, were stolen from different boxes, which were forced open.

NATIVE MEETINGS.—A correspondent writes:—During this month there are preachings at Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balkrishnaji Pitale's residence on account of the anniversary obsequies of his parents. There was one on Thursday last, at the conclusion of which Mr. Pitale expressed gratification and thanked Government for selecting editors of Native newspapers for honours. He observed this should serve as an incentive to others similarly placed.

THEFT OF RAILWAY STORES.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sheikh Currim Mahomed Saheb was charged with having in his possession certain brass fittings, valued at Rs. 9, and bearing the G. I. P. Ry. mark, for which he could not satisfactorily account. The accused's hut was searched on the 2nd instant, and the property was discovered. He pleaded guilty, and was convicted and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARD A BOAT.—Mahomed Haji Shaik Dawood, a native of Alibag, has reported to the police that, on the evening of the 1st instant, he went on board a boat near the Bori Bunder, and slept there for the night, together with the crew of the boat. Before going to sleep he placed in the bottom of the boat his canvas bag, which contained some stamped papers and Rs. 240-11, in cash and currency notes, and on the following morning found the bag was missing. The bag minus its contents was discovered by the police next morning at Bori Bunder.

A RASH DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Jollie charged Vasun Lala, a coachman, with driving his vehicle on the 2nd instant, at Bhuleshwar, in so rash and negligent a manner as to [illegible] a woman named [illegible]. The woman was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where her wounds were dressed. The accused submitted that though he had shouted out, the woman did not hear, and the horse having been [illegible] could not be restrained. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of [illegible] E. S. [illegible], the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	To the Front	[illegible]
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Ivan Caryll.
Valse	La Barcarolle	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Valse	España	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACE-COURSE.—The band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Mahaluxmi Race-course, this evening, at 4 o'clock:—

March	Pizarro	Asbuckle.
Overture	King's Lieutenant	F. Fitz.
Valse	The Bold Dragoons	Morelli
Selection	Babylonia	Williams.
Gavotte	Charming	Bogetto.
Polka	Off We Go	Coote.
Selection	Coster Songs	Godfrey.
Galop	Champagne	Schubert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SIR DESAISAHEB AND RANISAHEB IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Rajasaheb Bahadur the Sir Desai, Chief of Savantwady, and her Highness Ranisaheb Tarabai, the Baroda Princess, with Mankaree Sirdars Shivajee Kurtakur, and Wadi officers Messrs. A. B. Kurtuck, V. R. Pandit, D. R. Angaokar, and Parbuk, and sixty followers, arrived in Bombay on the 28th December by the Ahmedabad mail from Baroda, en route for their capital, for which place they left by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Poonah, on Monday, with Mr. D. R. Malap. During their sojourn here, their Highnesses were treated to parties, dramatic performances and entertainments, as evidence of the goodwill and esteem entertained for them.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Banaji Framji, chief clerk in the firm of Penn, Maccum and Co., stood charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 200 at the instance of Nathu Pranjivan, a Hindu, who alleged that the accused induced him to part with Rs. 200 by falsely representing to him that he would secure him an appointment in the office. Superintendent Brewin led evidence for the prosecution, while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended. The complainant's evidence having been recorded, Mr. Talyarkhan commenced a cross-examination of the witness, which was not concluded, when the court rose for lunch, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE DIARY AND REFERENCE BOOK.—Mr. W. H. Gribbin, head of the well-known firm of cotton machinists and mill furnishers at Parel, has sent us a copy of the seventh issue of this useful publication. The principal features of the diary in previous years have been maintained, while a few additions have been made principally of a technical nature, and applying to the industry, the wants of which the compilation is intended to meet. The tabulated information it contains is sure to be very serviceable for occasional reference, even to persons not directly interested in textile manufacture, while to all business men connected with the cotton trade it will be simply invaluable. A feature of considerable interest at the present time is a complete list of the cotton mills in Japan, which are steadily but surely displacing Bombay's trade in cotton manufactures in the Far East.

ROBBING THEIR MASTERS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Parximon Sadashiv pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing Rs. 50 belonging to Lieutenant Thompson, of the 3rd Company, R. Division of the Royal Artillery, at Colaba. The accused, a boy of fourteen, was employed by the Lieutenant as a domestic servant, and could not withstand the temptation of possessing Rs. 50. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Before the same magistrate Currimkhan Sakhan, butler to Lieutenant R. R. C. Vernon, of the R. I. M. S. Clive, was charged with stealing Rs. 29, belonging to his master, on the 28th ultimo. Accused, in defence, said that his master had told him to take a bukshees of ten rupees out of the money which was in accused's charge. Complainant denied having said anything to the effect. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of December last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,022. Among them the number of new admissions was 688, classified as stated below. The average daily attendance was 97:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	34	11	24	69
Vanias	83	19	49	151
Brahmins	91	10	34	135
Lohanas	12	1	5	18
Other castes	198	41	61	295
Total	418	82	173	668

CALENDARS.—The managing agents of the Bally Paper Mills Company are sending out their large wall calendars, the monthly sheets being each printed on different samples of their paper. They have also issued a serviceable blotting pad for 1896, one of the special features of which is the addition of an elastic band which will be found especially valuable when in use under the punkah to prevent letters disturbing [illegible]. We have received a copy of the [illegible] Directory and Almanac for the year 1896 by Mr. J. [illegible] [illegible]

whose behalf it has been brought out should welcome the first edition with a liberality such as will encourage the young author to continue its publication.

Messrs. Phillips and Co. have presented to their large circle of customers a wall calendar containing a beautiful chromo of "Our Maggie," a maiden whose rosy cheeks and pansy crowned hair speak of merry rural England.—Messrs. Aldridge Salmon and Co., the Agents of the Sun Life Office, are sending out a useful blotting book containing well drawn maps of England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, India, Calcutta and district, Bombay and district, Madras and district, Europe, Asia, etc.—Mr. W. R. Rae, the Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, has sent out their monthly wall calendar.

FATAL KNOCK AGAINST A SWING.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at the Sonapore burning-ground, touching the death of Canji Dewji, formerly a gunny-bag sewer, at present unemployed, residing with his son, who is a carting agent, at the New Hanooman Lane. About four months ago, at 7 o'clock in the evening, deceased, who was about seventy-five years of age, was going out of his room, when he accidentally knocked his right foot against a swing, a hook of which caused a wound thereon. Some household remedies were tried, but the wound would not heal up. Deceased was also treated by a Native doctor, but with no better result. About six days ago, his condition becoming critical, he was taken to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where Canji remained for a day, but as the house-surgeon suggested an amputation of two of the toes of the injured foot, deceased refused to stay and was conveyed home, where he died on Thursday midnight. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Mirza Hassan Khan, eldest son of the late Mirza Ali Khan Bahadur, and brother of Mr Mirza Hussein Khan, Solicitor of the High Court, which took place at his residence, at Oomarkhady, on the night of the 30th ultimo. He was Arabic, Persian, and Urdu Translator to the Government for over a quarter-of-a-century, and for many years was the Government examiner for the highest proficiency examination, as well as an examiner of the Bombay University, which body, recognising his scholarly attainment, conferred a Fellowship upon him last year. It will be difficult for the Government to replace him at the Secretariat. He was an old Mason, and his genial disposition endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He leaves a wide circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death. During the last three days the whole of the members of the Persian community and leading members of other communities have paid visits of condolence to the principal mourners at Oomarkhady.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Gilder Street, touching the death of Thomas B. Malvery, a Eurasian, aged about fifty. The deceased was formerly a partner in the shop of Samuel Walter Moore, a manufacturer of bamboo furniture, Gilder Street. The partnership was dissolved on the 1st of October last, and since then deceased had been out of work. He was residing alone in a room, one door away from the two rooms used by Mr. Moore as his workshop. Malvery was a man of vigorous constitution for his age, but he was addicted to drink, and often returned home the worse for liquor. He was seen alive for the last time by a neighbour on Monday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, when he was drunk and was staggering out of his room. For the last three or four days Mr. Moore and other persons residing in the neighbourhood noticed a bad stench emanating from the room occupied by deceased. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Moore reported the matter to the police, in consequence of which Constable Murray proceeded to the house in Gilder Street, about 5-30 p.m., and broke open the door. On entering the room the police officer found the deceased lying alongside the cot with his face downward. His left arm was underneath his body, and his right hand in a wash-hand basin, the legs being wide apart. The body was dressed in a dark pair of trousers and a shirt, there being no socks or boots on the feet. The deceased appeared to have fallen from his bed and died on the floor some couple of days before. On making inquiries Constable Murray learnt that deceased was a hard drunkard, and had been in arrears with his house rent for the last two months. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

BHOOLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would not have troubled you but for the miserable condition of a much-frequented street in the Bhooleshwar locality, known as Maharajah's Bhoiwada. The traffic both foot and vehicular on this thoroughfare is quite out of proportion with its width, as it is the street leading to the principal parts of the native town. But this would not have mattered much had it not been for the fact that carriages are allowed to stand in this road. These carriages mostly belong to the Bhattia devotees of the Maharaja's faith, whose greatest temple is located in this densely populated place. It is very unsafe for young boys to venture in this street alone, so bustling is the activity here at certain hours in the morning and the evening. I wonder why nobody has raised his voice in bringing this long-standing grievance to the notice of the authorities concerned. Very often horses harnessed to these carriages take fright and bolt, to the consternation of the pedestrians, whose hard lot at that time none would envy. Imagine, Sir, the confusion and bewilderment of a wayfarer of the fair sex having two or three children to look after when such a thing happens! The carriages, once more, again stand in the whole length of the street in so disorderly a manner that it tries one's patience to make one's way through this blocked thoroughfare. These nuisances certainly demand prompt attention on the part of the authorities concerned, and I hope the latter will have in us scruple for a pedestrian's limbs and [illegible].

Jan. 3. C. V. S.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1896.

4.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Bombay Races, Extra Meeting; Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.

5.—Bombay Foxhounds meet at Iris.

6.—High Court re-opens after Christmas Recess; Municipal Corporation Monthly Meeting.

7.—Ball at Government House.

8.—Municipal Standing Committee.

9.—Thespian Club Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.

10.—Annual Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall; Thespian Club Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.

11.—Departure of Transport Dilwara; Royal Bombay Yacht Club, "Challenge Cup" Race; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

13.—Troopship Malabar arrives; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

15.—Meeting of the Legislative Council, in Council Hall, Secretariat; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Blackheath Medal Handicap.

18.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

22.—Municipal Standing Committee.

23.—Departure of Troopship Malabar.

25.—Bombay Steeplechases; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

27.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Hole Match Handicap; Election by Graduates of two Fellows of the University.

29.—Municipal Standing Committee.

31.—I. M. S. Warren Hastings arrives.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

3.—First Criminal Session of the High Court.

4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta (First Day).

5.—Transport Brittania arrives; I. M. S. Warren Hastings departs for Calicut; Municipal Standing Committee.

6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta (Second Day); Royal Bombay Golf Club, Calcutta Medal.

8.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Challenge Cup Race; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

10.—Transport Pavonia arrives from Mauritius; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

11.—Thespian Club will give performances.

12.—Departure of Transport Brittania; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup; Conversazione, Bombay Art Society.

13.—Opening Ceremony of Bombay Art Society Exhibition; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup. Thespian Club will give performances.

14.—Thespian Club will give performances.

15.—Departure of Transport Pavonia for Ceylon; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

17.—Ball at Government House.

18.—Bombay University, Convocation for conferring Degrees; Transport Victoria arrives.

19.—Departure of I. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee; Address by "General" Booth on his Indian Social Scheme.

22.—Bombay Races; Volunteer Parades.

24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

25.—Departure of Transport Victoria; Bombay Races.

26.—Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap.

27.—Bombay Races; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap.

29.—Bombay Races; I. M. S. Canning arrives; Volunteer Parades; Leap Year Day.

MARCH.

4.—Municipal Standing Committee.

5.—Transport Dilwara arrives; I. M. S. Canning leaves for Kurrachee.

7.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Royal Bombay Golf Club (The Golfer's Cup).

9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

11.—Municipal Standing Committee.

12.—Departure of Transport Dilwara.

14.—I. M. S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

18.—Departure of I. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee.

21.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Parsee Freemason's Festival of the Jamshedi Naoroz.

23.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

25.—Municipal Standing Committee.

26.—Troopship Malabar arrives; I. M. S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee.

28.—Bombay Standing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

APRIL.

1.—Municipal Standing Committee.

3.—Good Friday.

4.—Departure of Troopship Malabar.

9.—I.M.S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee.

10.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:— Rs. a. p.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company, Bombay, being the amount received from visitors to the Company's s.s. Caledonia [illegible]

Total [illegible]

Amount previously acknowledged [illegible]

Grand Total [illegible]

FESTIVITIES AT LUNAWADA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, Dec. 28.

TO-DAY, in the presence of a large gathering of European and Native gentlemen, ceremonies of declaring open the Ranjit Fountain, and the Pigeon house, and of laying the foundation-stone of the Ranjit Hall for the Barton Library were performed by Mrs. Clabby. These places were tastefully decorated with triumphal arches, and a profuse display of flags was made. Among those present were noticed Dr. Pollen; H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Wakatsingji, K.C.I.E.; Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsingji; Kumar Shri Raghunathsingji; Mr. and Mrs. Clabby; Mr. J. A. G. Wales; Mr. C. Wallinger; Mr. W. Wallinger; Mr. Boulton; Rao Bahadur Manishankar, Dewan of Sunth; Khan Saheb Hormasji, ex-Dewan of Sunth; Khan Saheb Naraliani, Deputy Educational Inspector; Rao Bahadur Dolatram; Rao Saheb Harilal; the local officers of the State; the Darbaris of other States; and the Sardars of this place.

Dr. Pollen, accompanied with his friends and guests, drove to the palace at 4 p.m., and was received there by all the gentlemen present. When they had taken their seats, Mr. Kashiram S. Dave, Professor of History and Moral Philosophy, a native of this place, rose and said: Dr. Pollen, your Highness, Raja Saheb of Sunth, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The present year has been unique in various ways. Never before had we amongst us so many distinguished guests, European and Native, ladies and gentlemen, to take part in such festivities. Their presence has greatly added to the joy and festivity that is going on everywhere. We had also a busy time of public activity under the spell of his Highness' magnanimity and unceasing industry. And now comes the crowning event of the year, viz., the marriage of one who has shown signs of his father's greatness and who by the grace of God will one day become our Raja. (Cheers.) The blessings of affectionate parents, the good wishes of friends and relatives, and the prayers of a prosperous, contented, and happy people attend him. (Loud Cheers.) Parties and processions, music, decoration and painting fill every soul that breathes with fresh joy. But in the midst of these universal rejoicings, acts of public utility have not been neglected. On the contrary, they are carried on with more than ordinary zeal. A princely sum of about Rs. 21,000 has been raised by voluntary subscriptions for public works, some of which have already been erected with wonderful rapidity. (Applause.) These, while they add to the beauty of the town and the convenience of the people, have so completely changed the face of Lunawada that the children of the next generation will hardly realise what their native town was in the preceding generation. (Hear, hear.) One is naturally inclined to inquire into the causes which have brought about this wonderful progress of the Lunawada State during his Highness' regime, and especially during the last five years. The founders of the Lunawada State showed their wisdom, not only in seeking their home in those days of universal anarchy in out-of-the-way recesses of hills and forests and rich tracts of land hidden behind them, but also in settling peoples of all castes, trades, and industries, so that Lunawada may be a self-sufficient State. There were materials for realising the ideal of a Greek city-state. (Hear, hear.) But the perpetual warfare that was going on all over the country, during which, however, be it said to the credit of Lunawada, that she maintained her own against tremendous odds, of which we have brilliant historical traditions, made it impossible for the State to achieve the full growth of which it was capable. But the advent of the British rule in India brought universal peace, and thus enabled us and other Native States that stood loyal to the British Government to develope their native resources by once for all putting them beyond the danger of foreign aggression and internal dissensions. (Cheers.) The chief reason why we love the British is that its stability is a necessary condition of our progress. (Cheers.) Ever since the accession of the Raja Saheb to the gadi, which marked the end of the days of disturbance, for even till then outlawry was lurking in some corners, the Lunawada State has been steadily progressing. Formerly she produced enough to meet her own wants, and if there was any surplus, there were no means of sending it abroad. Now she exports large quantities of corn, oil, ghee, and timber, both because more waste land has been cultivated owing to the people's confidence in the system of just, moderate, and stable assessment—(hear, hear)—adopted by the State, and owing to the amounts given to the construction of new wells for agricultural purposes. (Cheers.) And because roads and other facilities for communication have been improved. Both population and wealth have increased. The regularity and purity of the civil and criminal courts have enabled the richer classes to extend their transactions on a larger scale. (Cheers.) Lunawada has not only developed her indigenous arts and industries under the personal encouragement of his Highness and the Dewan Saheb, but she supplies many other places with skilled artisans of different sorts. Malwa obtains the majority of puranis and pandits from Lunawada, so that Lunawada early acquired the reputation of being a miniature of Benares as a seat of Sanskrit learning. (Cheers.) She can boast of two graduates and 10 matrics, and nearly half the number of schoolmasters in Rewa Kantha and the Panch Mahals belongs to Lunawada. (Cheers.) His Highness has not only protected us against wild beasts by killing a hundred tigers—(applause), but the personality of his Highness and of the Dewan Saheb has exercised a sweetening, softening and unifying influence, so that quarrels between castes and classes have been absolutely unknown. (Cheers.) Hindus and Mahomedans, peasants and sowkars, traders and artisans, all work in [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] and sound with [illegible] Dr. Pollen, [illegible] that Lunawada is a State of no [illegible] importance in Rewa Kantha. We [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of the compliment. As you have become [illegible] by your popular manners, and the secret of the good work that is being done everywhere under your inspiration lies in your learning and innate nobility of character.—(Prolonged cheers.) We are glad that the ceremony of laying the foundation of the Ranjit Hall for the Barton Library will be performed, when you who are the ablest champion in these parts, are here. The Barton Library which receives a grant of Rs. 100 from the State, was originally connected with the Taluka School when the people were backward; but now that the number of those who can use it has increased with advanced education, the necessity of a new home for it has been felt for some time. Subscriptions of members, coupled with the State grant, will be quite enough to provide the Lunawada public with good books and important newspapers. Ladies and gentlemen you will be glad to know that the fund for this building has been volunteered by the Sardars, who, to their credit, have begun to realize the value of such institutions. We now request you, Mrs. Clabby, to lay the foundation-stone of the Ranjit Hall for the Barton Library, and believe that the touch of your hand will make the sanctuary of the relics of ancient wisdom and virtue as immortal as the State.

Two more equally pleasant ceremonies have to be performed to-day. The Mahajan of Lunawada has created in the centre of the town a new house for birds, especially the pigeons, the purifiers of air. The Mahajan have their own funds for its maintenance. Nothing is so agreeable to us as to obtain the consent of a lady for declaring it open, for even, according to our own ideas, the gentler sex is regarded as auspicious on such occasions. We have, therefore, great pleasure in requesting you, Mrs. Clabby, to declare open this house for poor birds.

The last, but not the least important ceremony is the opening of the Ranjit Fountain, which is one of the additional ornaments of the town. Mr. Gopal Vaikunth, a local pleader, has paid for the construction of the fountain, though the State has paid a very large sum as compensation to the owners of the houses that stood on the spot. It is with feelings of gratitude to the State and to the donor that we request you, Mrs. Clabby, to do the graceful act of turning the pipe of the fountain, whose constant flow will be but the prototype of constant flow of love between the rulers and the ruled, and whose light will indicate the light that has succeeded the dark ages. (Cheers.) We have to thank the ladies and gentlemen who have by their presence contributed to enliven the various ceremonies.

The Political Agent said: He had listened with the deepest attention to the address, and must congratulate the Raja Saheb on the success of his administration and the devotion and loyalty of his subjects. (Cheers.) So many improvements had taken place in Lunawada of late, and the State was evidently progressing so satisfactorily that he did not like to make any general suggestions, but as there seemed to be some funds still available, he thought a technical school at Lunawada would prove a success. (Hear, hear.) There would be no lack of good teachers, and it would be a great thing to keep up the famous handicrafts of Lunawada. It was highly creditable to the State that it should have sent forth half the schoolmasters in Rewa Kantha, and could number two graduates and ten matriculates as products of its schools, but the tendency in India and elsewhere was to neglect the old handicrafts. As Mr. Gladstone puts it, the object of ambition of the present day seems to be to escape from the lower regions of industry "into the supposed paradise of pen and ink." (Hear, hear.) A technical school would help to check this tendency and even the girls might be instructed in domestic industries. (Hear, hear.) The supposed paradise of pen and ink induced much of the empirical legislation to which the Raja Saheb alluded yesterday. We did not want any more lawyers, or laws, or litigation. But besides evidence of devotion to the Raja Saheb's person and gadi, the address bore ample testimony to the increasing wealth and prosperity of Lunawada. It was a comfort to find one part of the empire at any rate not growing poorer. We are told India was going poorer and poorer everyday, but seeing that her annual produce sold to other countries had risen during the last fifty years from 10 crores to 100 crores and has [illegible] gold and silver from two crores to 10 crores, this could hardly be true. (Cheers.) It was clearly not true of Lunawada under the wise, patient and far-seeing rule of Raja Sir Wakatsingji. Dr. Pollen was glad to see the Bhayads coming forward rallying round their chief and helping in good works. (Cheers.) Their volunteering to build a library was most creditable to them and a proof that they were at one with the Raja Saheb in working for the good of the whole community. They were fortunate in having such a Prince—a Raja of sound judgment, balance, and compromise—who recognised "the limits of resistance and the bounds determining concession," and could enforce his authority, where necessary, with a just and firm hand. (Cheers.) Dr. Pollen concluded by counselling the Chiefs and Sardars to remain true and loyal, and by congratulating the Kumar Shri Rangitsingji on the evident delight of the people and the splendid success of the ceremonial festivities in celebration of his alliance with a Princess of the illustrious Rajput principality of Multan. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The procession was then formed, which first went to the Ranjit Fountain, which was declared open, amidst loud and prolonged cheers. Then the whole assembly went to the Darbari gate, where the pleasant ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Ranjit Hall was performed.

Later in the evening the whole way from the Darkoli gate to the palace was brilliantly illuminated, and a magnificent display of fireworks closed the proceedings of the day.

"Even the best judges of [illegible] may be taken in [illegible] appearance [illegible]. The smooth [illegible] look so [illegible] in high-class [illegible] the application [illegible] of a kind of oil, [illegible] cigar, or each [illegible] rubbed with a piece of soft [illegible] which are [illegible] of the polishing mixture. [illegible]

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, JANUARY 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Cruickshank in E flat—Hymns 320, 323 and 353.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 62, 179 and 165. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis Garrett in F.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

Daily—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Service in the John Connon School.)

11 a.m.—Service at Parel Hill.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.—Hymns 54, 278, 35 and 285—Psalm 103 1-13.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 4, 73 and 301.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 71, 165 and 166.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 70, 71 and 32).

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 74 290 and 79.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain).

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain).

10-30 a.m.—Matins.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Tovey.

Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Matin.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 71 and 74.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. C. Mayhew—Hymns 70, 73 and 8.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 84, 86 and 378.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 29, 46 and 157.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Covenant Service and Communion.

6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.

Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. H. O'Brien.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.

7 p.m.—Holy Communion.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.

8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. T. P. Fisher.

7 p.m.—Holy Communion.

MAZAGON CHURCH.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. H. Stephens.

7 p.m.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

Evening Service.

Psalms 102, 2nd version, v., 23, tune 13; Hymns 306, 303, 220 and 293, 2nd tune.

ST. NICHOLAS—THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).

4-30 p.m.—Children's Vespers and Catechism.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF JANUARY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	4	74.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	0.22	[illegible]
Agra	[illegible]	Calm	1	76.6	44.5	[illegible]	...	0.32	[illegible]
Cawnpore	[illegible]	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad	29.054	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	0.75	+0.24
Jhansi	30.005	Calm	1	79.2	48.2	57	...	0.49	+0.21
Jacobabad	30.014	Calm	2	78.4	42.0	66	...	0.65	[illegible]
Karachi	[illegible]	ENE	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	0.13	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deesa	30.014	N	8	91.8	51.1	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	-0.22
Ahmedabad	29.997	NE	2	88.2	57.7	43	...	...	...
Bhuj	29.990	Calm	1	93.4	51.0	73	...	...	-0.15
Rajkot	29.939	Calm	3	93.9	52.0	51	...	...	-0.40
Veraval	29.957	NNW	5	83.9	57.3	42	...	...	...
Neemuch	30.078	NE	3	81.8	45.9	42	...	0.02	-0.46
Indore	30.015	W	1	85.2	47.1	31	...	0.08	-0.61
Saugor	30.032	[illegible]	2	79.8	47.9	26	...	0.39	-0.89
Jubbulpore	30.073	NE	1	76.2	[illegible]	60	...	0.05	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	30.083	NNE	2	80.3	45.3	52	...	0.25	-1.03
Khandwa	30.0 8	Calm	3	86.7	46.1	39	...	...	-0.94
Raipur	30.051	Calm	1	80.7	50.3	45	...	...	-0.87
Nagpur	30.010	Calm	2	85.7	49.3	51	...	0.16	-1.49
Amraoti	30.034	NNE	1	85.1	53.0	42	...	...	-1.15
Akola	30.030	NNE	3	85.0	46.2	45	...	...	-1.85
Surat	29.961	NW	6	93.7	60.9	39	...	...	-0.19
Malegaon	30.007	WSW	1	89.4	55.8	57	...	...	-1.07
Bombay	29.935	NNE	8	88.7	71.5	75	...	0.66	-0.75
Poona	30.027	Calm	1	88.0	56.9	56	...	0.74	-0.86
Ahmednagar	30.046	Calm	2	85.9	47.4	51	...	1.08	...
Aurangabad	30.082	Calm	2	86.3	52.7	49	...	0.07	...
Sholapur	30.009	E	6	87.3	55.6	43	...	0.71	-0.92
Ratnagiri	29.952	ENE	4	97.1	71.9	42	...	1.70	+0.66
Belgaum	29.979	ESE	12	85.4	58.5	51	...	1.51	-0.73
Goa	29.939	SE	4	86.5	71.8	58	...	0.17	...
Karwar	29.943	E	1	88.2	68.5	77	...	0.44	-2.31
Mangalore	29.9 1	SE	2	90.8	71.4	65	...	1.70	-1.78
Calicut	29.909	NE	6	89.7	78.5	81	...	3.18	[illegible]
Cochin	29.909	Calm	L	89.2	74.2	69	...	5.31	-3.38
Bangalore	30.052	NE	8	78.2	57.4	79	...	2.40	-1.77
Secunderabad	30.032	Calm	1	84.6	54.1	68	...	1.17	-0.85
Masulipatam	30.017	N	4	86.5	64.2	89	...	0.81	-7.32
Bellary	30.030	Calm	3	81.7	68.9	74	...	2.22	-0.05
Cuddapah	30.057	NNE	6	83.5	64.0	83	...	6.07	+0.21
Madras	29.97	N	5	83.0	67.5	94	...	19.72	+1.13
Coimbatore	29.938	E	2	85.9	67.2	95	...	3.00	-1.29
Trichinopoly	29.938	NNE	4	84.1	63.9	81	...	3.42	+0.44
Negapatam	29.908	NW	13	81.9	74.2	92	...	37.26	+8.65
Colombo	29.901	N	15	88.5	74.0	76	...	14.29	-5.81
Aden	29.907	E	10	80.3	70.8	84	...	...	-0.74

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Ajmere, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are westerly to north-westerly at Jeypore, Indore, Surat, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in considerable to very large excess of the average at Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Poona, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra, and Delhi, and the minimum in large excess at Calicut and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Surat, and the lowest 37° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Jhansi and Cawnpore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Cochin, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the westwards of Sind in the Gulf, where the weather is very unsettled, and strong winds with rain are probably blowing. This depression influences the weather in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and the Punjab, where it is likely to become rather cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,

Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 3.

Friday's observations:—Pressure has increased over Baluchistan, the west and north of the Punjab and the east of the Peninsula, and generally decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk over Rajputana, but in most other places the changes have been slight. In Kashmir, however, the barometer has fallen rapidly and a slight shallow depression is shown over the western desert. The readings are high in North Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Upper Burma, and low over the Arabian sea and the Bay. Winds are feebly cyclonic around the depression in the North-West and calms and variable breezes prevail over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of the country, and moderate winds between North-West and North East, and elsewhere the temperature has generally fallen. The mean temperature is excessive over Burma and the western half of India and in defect in the eastern half of India. Light showers have fallen in Lushai, but otherwise no rain on the plains and no snow on the hills. It is improbable that the depression in the North-West will now give any rain and the barometric fall over Kashmir is not at present affecting the weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29.919
Temperature of the Air	79.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.2
Dew Point	70.6
Relative humidity of Air	74
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88.7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73.0
General Directions of wind	N, NE, ENE, WNW, NNW, NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	288

From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Basuto, 1,761 tons, Captain W. Ladd, will sail to-day for London and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co.'s s.s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (31st December) with a general cargo, Captain and Mrs Richardson as cabin and 125 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s s.s. Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F Rowson, Dr Turner, Mr Thompson, Mr Lumsden, Messrs Scotland, Cochrane, Piper, Cherry, Harvey, Phillips, Mason, Kelly, Chatham, Kiseande, Helwes, Strong, Bullock, Chatten, De Souza, Raporter, De Souza Richmund, Mr Mohamed, and 34 deck.

THE B I S N Co.'s s.s. Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Frier, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Busreh (19th December) via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 42 cases opium, 9 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr G H Aspan, Mr W Billing, Major Alexander, Mr C H Jopp, Mr S Cohen, Conductor Willis, wife and 4 children, Miss Clarke, Mr Atty Frey and friend, Mr Otheraan Fray, Mr Hajee Mansoor, Mr Abdul Latif Jeaua and wife, Mr Hyfee Ahmed Tolhea, Mr H A Coorjee, Mr Essa bin Kalifa and 3 others, Mr Hajee Ebrahim, Mr Sulieman Khan, Mr De Mello and 35 deck. She will sail to-day for the same ports, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s s.s. Wardha, 2502 tons, Captain E C Robinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo from Mauritius.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Mikado	2637	Pickering	[illegible]	[illegible]	F Muir & Co
B	Wardha	2502	Robinson	Calcutta		M Mackenzie
C	Nader	1109	McAlister	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Clan Macrae	1564	Hill	Venice	7-1	F Muir & Co
E	Scindia	2086	Jacob	Rangoon		M Mackenzie
F	La Seyne	1151	Rebufat	Aden	12-1	M Maritimes
G	Taif	895	Dowie	Mauritius		R Cassum Joosub
H	Madura	1273	Collins	Zanzibar	3-1	M M & Co
K	Arthur Head	1887	Leonard	Antwerp		W & A Graham
L	Saberneath	21	Ahmed	Mangalore	3-1	Shepherd & Co
M	Hindustan	1551	Hayard	Rangoon		C & Eduiji
N	Jupiter	2199	Morgan	London	8-1	Bombay & Co
O	Avoca	965	Mahomed Baker	Zanzibar	4-1	D Jairam
Q	Skidby	2121	Strahan	Dunkirk	12-1	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Mahamadi	517	Adam	G Gulf	3-1	Shepherd & Co
Satrunjit	517	Ahmed	Kurrachee	4-1	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownugger	4-1	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oriental	3025	Moule	London	11-1	P & O Co
2	Britania	1909	Hillcoat	Liverpool	10-1	W & A Graham
3	D Balduino	3044	Caneta	Genova	9-1	G Barbaro
4	Bisagno	1493	Dodero	China	8-1	G Barbaro
5	Ravenna	1918	Street	China	9-2	P & O S N Co
6	Hydaspes	3093	Dowell	Hongkong	5-1	P & O Co
7	Africa	1791	Sagaikaan	Hamburg		Bhulp & Co
8	Maria Valeria	2644	Fellner	Trieste	7-1	A Lloyds
9	Strathord	2599	Greggans			N F Graham
12	Guild Hall	1861	McGregor	Not fixed		W & A Graham
14	Pachumba	493	Thomas	Kurrachee	4-1	M M & Co
15	Basuto	1761	Laidas	London	2-1	W & A Graham
16	Caspian	2318	Beard	Liverpool	14-1	J M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 4m. 11s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Simla (s)	Grier	Busreh, Dec 19.
3	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, Dec 31.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Wardha (s)	Robinson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Basuto, Ladd, for London and Antwerp.

" Pachumba, Rickford, for Karachi, &c.

" Madura, Stebbing, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer La Seyne, for Aden and Karachi.

" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.

" Myrtledene, for Venice and Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 31 Karagola s .... Peckham ... Rangoon, Dec. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31—Steamers Chilka and Rauenthaler, and H M S Cossack.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FROM LONDON.

Hindustan s—10 cases tobacco, R Byramji; 32 cases provision, Dadabhoy Pestonji; 21 cases provisions, Minocher Kooka and Co; 66 cases provisions, D Cowasji; 25 cases biscuits, S Nazerally.

Oriental s—18 cases cheese, ham, bacon, &c., W B Green and Co; 31 cases provisions and 4 cases confectionery, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 31 cases medicine, V. Bhicka and Co; 25 cases provisions, T Akbarally; 76 packages provisions, &c., Phillips and Co; 24 cask beer, 25 cases brandy and 7 cases stout, P. C. Shroff and Sons; 146 cases gin, D Cowasji; 24 bales papers, G Claridge and Co; 19 cases biscuits, D Cowasji.

[illegible] P Baria and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—25 cases playing cards, Rahim H Abeaa; 12 cases glassware, Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and Co; 20 cases glassware, I Ebrahim P Mahomed; 15 cases playing cards, N Kodekkar; 11 cases playing cards, M Abdoolally; 10 bales brown papers, Rolland Brothers' Trading Co.

Baroda s—[illegible] cases papers, E M Abdoolaly and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—[illegible]

FROM HAMBURG.

Baroda s—7 hogsheads and 1 qr-cask rectified spirit, Eduiji Bezonji.

Europa s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, T P Baria.

Drachenfels s—1 qr-cask brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—31 bales papers, E M Abdoolaly and Co; 41 cases medicine, V Serreva lo.

Imperatrix s—19 cases provisions, D Cowasji; 100 cases wine, S J Tellery and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caspian s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10 bales wool, N Nanjee; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales cotton, Doong Tsee Nagiee.

Britannia s—1,000 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co; 60 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 3 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 80 bales wool, Jadowjee Cara; 6,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Jupiter s—6 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 52 cwts coir, and 5 cwts chandras, A Morvjee.

Oriental s—Brewing gum, M I Jijee; 20 cwts buffalo horns, V Ganjee; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Shewjee Ranajee; 10 hogsheads chutney, D F Batha and Co; 7 casks chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 8 cases Kapila, C Shermahomed.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—2,900 cwts myrabolums, The South Indian Export Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, W Kipp; 957 cwts myrabolums, T Farradund.

FOR HAVRE.

Skidby s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 10 cwts buffalo horns, Rustomjee C Patell; 90 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre; 59 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,600 cwts gingelly seeds E D Sassoon and Co; 9 cwts myrabolums, and 4 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre.

Skidby s—215 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Skidby s—1,905 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jupiter s—200 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales hemp, John L Kersten.

Arthur Head s—1,900 cwts gum, Toeppen and Co; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Tyabjee and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blacheck and Co.

Basuto s—1,000 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Strathord s—100 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre.

Mikado s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR DIEPPE.

Guild Hall s—10,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Maria Valerie s—1,200 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 210 bales cotton, A Blacheck and Co.

FOR NEW CASTLE.

Mikado s—107 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clan Macrae s—850 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 880 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Myrtledene s—990 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Maria Valerie s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 140 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 710 cwts castorseed and 501 cwts groundnuts, Hugo Schwer and Co; 160 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Myrtledene s—200 bales cotton, Ramgopal Madhowpursad.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—250 bales cotton, 4,900 cwts castorseed, 2,088 cwts linseed, 5,202 cwts teelseed, and 9,969 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

Caspian s—900 cwts ground nuts Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—87 cwts onions, G Ahmed, 48 bales twist, M B Tabati; 3 cases stockings, and fish maws, R Dhanjee and Co, 23 cases sharkfins, and 101 cwts cloves, N Meanee; 29 cwts olibanum, D Mowjee; 69 cwts cloves, B Vussonji; 76 cwts cloves, F Godhoo.

Bisagno s—3 cwts brsabole, and 12 cwts bdellium, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 tons old iron, G Dayabhoy; 352 cwts orpiate, 16 cwts Sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 58 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

Ravenna s—138 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 42 chests opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 450 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Hydaspes s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Ravenna s—200 bales twist, E J Abraham; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 256 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hydaspes s—20 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

LONGEVITY OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

"H. C. C." writes to the "Pioneer":—Whilst reviewing in your issue of the 25th instant a biography of Warren Hastings, "J. D." first tells us that Warren Hastings lived to be 86 years of age, and afterwards remarks:—"Hastings is the greatest instance of Anglo-Indian longevity on record." I can however without research give "J. D." the names of three gentlemen who all came out to India in the East India Company's service in 1820, and who are all still alive. They are:—Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., late Bengal Civil Service; General Sir Arthur Cotton, K.C.S.I., late Madras Engineers; and Mr. Robert Pringle, late Bombay Civil Service, who succeeded Sir Charles Napier as Commissioner in Sindh. These officers all remained in the Indian service for more than 30 years. Sir Henry Lushington and Mr. Pringle having retired on pension in 1851 and Sir Arthur Cotton having attained his Colonel's allowances in 1864. They must all be well over 90 years of age.

"So far as I can perceive (writes Mr. Labouchere in Truth) the Ashanti expedition is a species of costly [illegible] to [illegible] vanity of Mr. Chamberlain [illegible] [illegible] gentlemen and [illegible] without one Royal Family and [illegible] part of the British [illegible]

[illegible]

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

[illegible] "My pa is a dentist, he pulls people's teeth." Little Bob—"Huh! My pa's a lawyer, and pulls people's [illegible]."

[illegible] [illegible] you desire the peace of Europe? [illegible] "That depends on which [illegible] peace."

The best French definition of golf going is that of the Boston [illegible] who [illegible] "playing football with [illegible]."

A sharp boy [illegible] that he would be [illegible] much [illegible] his legs hadn't been turned up to make feet.

He—"The fellow [illegible] out of a [illegible]." She—"[illegible]." He—"He wouldn't [illegible]."

Auntie—"Johnnie, you must never be afraid to tell the truth." Johnnie—"[illegible]. It's to tell a lie without being [illegible]."

Mother—"Now, Agnes, [illegible]." Agnes—"[illegible] December." [illegible] "the longest day." "[illegible]."

Lady of the House (to her servant girl from the country)—"Mary, we've breakfast at eight o'clock." Mary—"Aw richt, ma'am; if I am no' up then dinna wait for me."

"Now, can you tell me what is the best isolator known?" inquired a professor of physics at a recent examination. "Why, poverty, of course," was the prompt reply.

Shoddieman—"[illegible]" [illegible] Professor [illegible] Strikes you [illegible] Professor—"Ach, it ees [illegible]! It would only [illegible] it would be perfect happiness."

Elderly Gentleman—"This is a remarkably good photo of my son. Very like him indeed. Has he paid you for it yet?" Photographer—"No, Sir." Elderly Gentleman—"Ah, very like him indeed."

Watchmaker—"The first time I cleaned your watch it was in a gold case, the next time in a gold-plated case, and now it's in a silver case." Mr. Hardlippe—"Yes, sir; circumstances alter cases, you know."

"I wish we were rich, John, and could do something for the world," Mrs. B. remarked, half devoutly, half impatiently. "But, my dear," he replied, "we can do good in a quiet way now." "Yes; but no one will ever hear of it."

"Behind the Scenes."—First Judge—"Benefit of promise still running?" Second Judge—"Going wonderfully. No standing room! What are you doing?" First Judge—"A building contract. Wretched business; not a soul in the place."

"You've been to Norway!" somebody asked a friend. "What is the Gothenburg system like?" "Oh," said the tourist, "as far as I can remember, it's something in this way. You order whisky, or hot water, and they put it down in the bill as sugar."

Not in the Same Set.—Auntie—"Well, Effie, did you enjoy your party last night?" Effie—"Very much, thank you, Auntie." Auntie—"And I suppose mamma was there to look after you?" Effie—"Oh no! Mamma and I don't belong to the same set."

Bald-Headed Man (who hesitates to be [illegible])—"I'm getting to be pretty bald; are you going to have to cut my hair for [illegible] half price, eh?" Tonsorial Artist (who is equal to the emergency)—"Oh, no, sir; we always charge double when we have to hunt for the hair."

Shocked!—H.I.M. Emperor of Russia—"Well, I'm a bit of an autocrat myself; but how his people can stand him! Oh!" "A private University teacher has been sent to prison by the Emperor of Germany for 'writing a letter in praise of a certain kind of soap.'"—Daily paper.

Simkins—"I say, old man, can you answer me this question? If a boy was born up in a balloon, of what nationality would he be?" Sharpe—"Well, I should say Scottish." Simkins—"Indeed. However do you make that out?" Sharpe—"Why, because he would be born in air (Ayr), of course."

An Eye for Proportion.—She—"Oh, Mr. Jones, those two lovely poems of yours in this week's—a—a—" He (a poetical star of the seventh magnitude)—"You mean my two sonnets in the 'Weekly Sundew'?" She—"Yes. How exquisite they both are!" He (much pleased)—"And which did you like best?" She—"Oh, the longer one!"

Mrs. Newed—"Are you sure you love me as much as ever?" Mr. Newed—"Perfectly." "And you will never, never love anyone else but me?" "Never." "And there isn't any thing you wouldn't do for my happiness?" "Nothing. That is, of course, nothing within the bounds of reason." "Hum! I thought so. You are just like all the rest. You've begun to reason."

Professor A.—"Do you know, I find it difficult to remember the ages of my children?" Professor B.—"I have no such trouble. I was born 2300 years after Socrates; my wife 1800 years after the death of Tiberius Caesar; our son John 2000 years after the entrance into Rome of Titus Sempronius Gracchus for the re-enactment of the leges Liciniae; and so on with the others—all so perfectly simple, you see."

Mr. Crit[illegible], fond of [illegible] his little son in natural history, and [illegible] him to give [illegible] answer to any question he may ask. [illegible] asked [illegible] where the [illegible] which was in the brook went to. "Into the river," said the father. "And where does the water in the river go to?" "Into the sea." "And where does the water in the sea go to?" "It is absorbed by the sponges at the bottom."

A convincing defence was advanced the other day in a Police Court. A man was arrested for having failed to attend the training of the Militia. When placed in the dock, he was asked why he had absented himself. "Well, yer Worship," was the reply, "I can't serve 'er Majesty in two places. If I has to look arter the work in prison, yer can't expect me to look arter the regulations of the army. Yer expecting too much o' me." He was discharged.

A keen lad went one day into a restaurant and asked for the best dinner he could have for his money. After having made an excellent meal the landlord brought in the bill. The lad immediately said, "If you remember, I asked you for the best dinner I could have for my money." "Yes," replied the landlord, "you did." "Well, my money was sixpence." The landlord offered him half-a-crown to play the trick on the keeper of the restaurant opposite. "No," was the reply, "he has just given me two shillings to play the trick on you."

A SACRED SPOT ON THE JORDAN.

NOW A BEER-GARDEN.

The German traveller, Professor H. W. Vogel, describes a recent visit to the Dead Sea and "round about Jordan." The railroad leading to Jerusalem has no branch to the Dead Sea, and the travellers rode for ten hours on horseback before they heard the roar of the waves of this largest inland lake, which is popularly supposed to lie silent and calm.

"When we were about half a mile from the Dead Sea we heard the terrible roar of the breakers, and five minutes later we saw the white, foaming surf. About ten feet from the strand the water was calm and of bluish colour. A fresh, refreshing wind blew over the lake and into our faces, and we had a hearty laugh over the stories that say a whiff from the Dead Sea is poisonous. Poisonous indeed, and that no bird dared cross it! I saw hundreds flying about in the best of spirits.

"Another superstition is that it would be suicidal to bathe in the Dead Sea. None of us could swim, but that mattered little, as the density of the water is so great that the human body will not sink in it. Before we reached deep water, however, we had become very much exhausted by our battle with the tremendous surf.

"Riding further north, we came to the ford of the Jordan, where our Saviour was baptised by John. The description of the neighbourhood in Matthew iii. holds good to this day; the river flows at this point through a muddy flat, and we found the ford passable, as it was in the period when our Lord was baptised there.

"At this famous historical point we were surprised to find established a German saloon-keeper, who welcomed us in effusive style. He lived in a sort of barn constructed of rafters and dried mud. And there was a beer garden, too, with arbours offering protection against the hot sun, rough tables and benches. The proprietor sold beer or some kind of stuff masquerading under that name, and native wines, the latter being quite good.

"The photograph we took of the river gives a faithful picture of the neighbourhood, but the camera missed a sign pole near the edge of the water with the legend Boats to Let. The saloon-keeper had half-a-dozen of them, beautifully painted, and asked two francs per hour for their use. We had a good meal and rest at his inn, and in the morning departed for Jericho, after filling our bottles with Jordan water for baptismals at home."

OUR COMING DRAMATIST.

OSBURN BLACKBURN IN A NEW RÔLE.

MR. WILLIAM M'GONAGALL'S rival, Mr. Osburn Blackburn, "The Edinburgh Poet," has been communicating some interesting "autobiographical reminiscences" to a weekly newspaper. It appears according to these "autobiographical reminiscences" (which, by the way, are characterised by the "Poet's" usual modesty, and prove that his disposition is still as "retiring" as ever) that when he was seven ten years of age Mr. Osburn Blackburn was privileged to spend his summer holidays in the Highlands. Editor's "poet" does not condescend to mention in what part of the Highlands, but no matter. One night—one "ever to be remembered night"—Mr Osburn Blackburn, like the seers of other days, "dreamed a dream." And, behold! in his dream he saw a couple of gipsies, and these gipsies were beautiful to look upon, and with their charms they did [illegible] the guileless O. B. [illegible] [illegible] It would, however, be doing an injustice to "The Edinburgh Poet" not to quote the remainder of his communication verbatim.

[illegible]

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR [illegible] a [illegible] fine, soothing, healing, refreshing milk for the skin. It prevents [illegible] and sunburn, soothes and heals [illegible], cures prickly heat, [illegible] renders [illegible] delicate, and produces a clear [illegible] complexion. It is warranted free from [illegible] ingredients. Ask any dealer [illegible] Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid [illegible] imitations.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

ANOTHER holiday week during which the Banks have been closed for three days and the produce markets and mercantile offices partially so have again reduced our budget of commercial news. Cotton has been taken to a fair extent by the local Mills, but has been in only slight request by exporters, prices having ruled rather higher, and with latterly a firmer tone in the market, and a better enquiry for the staple in both directions. What and Seeds have been steady at previous rates, with the usual moderate amount of export business passing. Exchange was firm before the New Year holidays, and rates advanced 1-8d. above last Friday's quotations; but half of that rise has since been lost, and at closing this evening an advance of 1-16d. only was shown. Money has been in fair request, the holidays notwithstanding. Government Paper is on about last week's level. Freights have been quiet in tone with hardly any business doing, rates remaining nominally unchanged. A comparatively small business has been reported in Imports on about the basis of last week's rates.

MONEY.—The absence of animation in business during the holidays was illustrated by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, which showed that on the three days of last week in which the Bank was open the Cash Balance had increased by 1½ lakh, at some 208 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 34½ lakhs in the week preceding. The principal change in the items which make up the Returns was in Private Deposits, from which withdrawals to the extent of over 8½ lakhs took place. In Loans there was practically no change; while in Bills Discounted there was a decrease of about 4 lakhs, making the net increase in trade requirements 5 lakhs, compared with 26½ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return; the amount by which the Cash Balance should have been reduced having been more than counterbalanced by an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating some 9½ lakhs.

Money meantime has been in fair request, the holidays notwithstanding, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened firmer last mail-day at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No regular business was passing, re-sales, however, came out in quantity, having been placed early in the day at 1s. 2 1-8d., and later at 1s. 2 15-32d., and at the close the market was quieter in tone. Rates opened on Monday at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained practically at these rates, a moderate amount of business having been reported both ways. Re-sale of Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 2 5-32d. to a moderate extent, a little of the same having been also given, for near transfer, at 1s. 2 1-8d., and rates having closed quiet but steady. Thereafter the Banks were closed for three days the New Year holidays, and on re-opening this morning the feeling was steady at 1s. 1 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 1-8d. having been done in the early part of the day to a very limited extent. Resales then again came out, and rates gradually receded to our quotations at foot, a fair amount of business being reported both ways, and rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
„	6	do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
„	6	do.	1s. 2¼d.
Francs	3	do.	1·49¼
„	6	do.	1·49¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened last mail-day at 105¼ for Cash and the near Settlement and at 104 1-8 for the next Account, and remained at these rates in a quiet market, having closed on the same level. On Monday rates were steady, and ruled at 105 5-16 for Cash and the near Settlement, and at 105 15-16 for the next Account until near the close, when they declined 1-16 per cent. Rates opened to-day after the holidays with a steady feeling and have ruled at 105 7-16 sellers, and 105 for the next Account. At closing, however, a decline of ¼ per cent. from these rates was quoted.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 3 per cent. higher, at 130 Port Trust Bonds are 2½ per cent. lower, at 107.

SHARES.—Although this market has been nominally open several days during this week next to no business has been transacted, and the following are the only changes in our quotations this evening compared with those which ruled a week ago, say an advance of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian Mill shares; and of Re. 1, in Leopold; while Manockjee Petit, have declined Rs. 15; and Lukhmidass, Rs. 10. In miscellaneous shares Marcks and Co., have advanced Rs. 2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business in staple *Grey Goods* has been partly interrupted during the past week by the New Year holidays. In the Bazaar, up-country buyers are still only filling their immediate requirements, and thus only a moderate business has passed. Dealers are willing sellers; and rates and stocks are the same as before. In *Blached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* we have no change to report, and the same may be said of *Locally-made* Goods. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,000 packages; and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady, and prices unchanged, only a small business having transpired. China buyers of *Local Spinnings* have operated very freely this week, and thus a further small advance upon last quotations has been established. China Exchange has fallen again; but stocks at Hongkong being small China buyers purchase very freely, and are prepared to pay higher rates. Spinners are willing sellers. Stocks are small. The Sales for the week are put down at 11,000 bales, and the market closes quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist......	No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4 10-16	to	4½	per lb.
„	„ 8s	„	„ 4 13-16	„	5	„
„	„ 10s	„	„ 5 1-16	„	5¼	„
„	„ 12s	„	„ 5 5-16	„	5 9-16	„
„	„ 16s	„	„ 5 13-16	„	6 5-16	„
„	„ 20s	„	„ [illegible]	„	6¾	„
„	„ 24s	„	„ 6 10-16	„	6 15-16	„
„	„ 30s	„	„ 7	„	7¼	„
„	„ 40s	„	„ 8	„	8¼	„

METALS.—A decline of Re. 1 per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*, and of As. 12 per cwt., in that of *Yellow Metal*, the tone of both markets having been quiet, and transactions small. *Iron* has been steady at a decline of 4 to 8 annas per cwt., with a moderate business passing.

COAL.—The market for this mineral has been closed all the week excepting to-day, when business has been very limited. We quote:—

Dec. shipment of	Powell's	Rs. 18,	and Davison's	Rs. 17½	pr. ton
Jan. do.	do.	„ 18½	do.	„ 16 3-4	„
Feb. do.	do.	„ 18	do.	„ 16 1-4	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although nominally closed during several days for the New Year holidays, this market has been virtually open, and a fair business has been reported during the past week, though mainly for account of local consumers, exporters having bought only a few hundred bales daily. Prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy at the close of last weeks and remained without further alteration in a steady market until yesterday, when a further rise in rates to the same extent took place, with a firm feeling, and an increase in business in both directions. The week's purchases by the Mills sum up about 8,000 bales, consisting of ready new Oomrawattee descriptions, Bengal, and Compta; shippers having taken only about 2,000 bales of Oomras, Bengal, and a little Karachi Ginned. The Mills have also contracted for new Dharwar, for April-May delivery. The market closed this evening steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 7 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 54,000 bales, compared with 59,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 20,000 bales in the corresponding week last year, and the total excess in Arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last is now 341,500 bales.

The official telegraphic weather reports from the Cotton-growing districts received on Monday, continued to be of a favourable tenor, except that in the Barsee district of the Oomrawattee circle (where Cotton was arriving in small quantities) the dew-fall was insufficient; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable, but this was more likely to affect the Wheat than the Cotton crop. No more rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area; and picking had begun at Broach; while at Bhownugger it had generally begun.

Yesterday's weather and crop advices reported no change to speak of in the position of the Cotton crop. There had been no rain worth mentioning over any part of the Cotton area, except in several districts of the Oomrawattee circle, where it was cloudy, and the weather seasonable.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb.—C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January	Rs.	18[illegible]—3½d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	170—3½d.
Do. Good	„	„	160—3 27-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	„	196—3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	185—3¼d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	„	193—3¼d.
Oomra, Fully Good	May	„	211—3 11-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	„	„	224—3 7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	[illegible]14—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	„	„	208—3½d.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	„	216—3½d.
Westerns	„	„	207—3¾d.
Broach, Fine	March	„	212—4 1-8d.
Do. Good	„	„	238—4 1-16d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	143,500	22,500
Berar	148,500	36,000
Khandeish	122,500	36,400
Barsi and Nugar	13,000	100
Hinganghat	7,000	...
Persian Sind	2,000	...
	436,500	95,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For five days	36,319	17,524	28,714
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec	1,915,929	1,664,357	1,768,012
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For five days	10,975	6,611	13,794
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	625,125	797,070	857,771
Clearances to China, Calcutta, &c.			
For five days	13,045	5,083	936
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	185,343	163,672	162,825
	1896.	1895.	1894.
Receipts of Cotton for 1st & 2nd Jan	20,215	7,482	9,796
„ „ Wheat „ „	10,274	7,315	29,722
„ „ Linseed „ „	2,746	4,105	7,525
„ „ Rapeseed „ „	413	8,237	11,035
„ „ Gingellyseed „ „	17,563	16,158	19,991
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent for 1st and 2nd Jan	....	....	....
Clearances to Calcutta, China &c., for 1st and 2nd Jan	....	....	....

WHEAT.—This market has been steady in tone, and on one day firm; but the amount of business has never been more than moderate, and there having been no movement in prices. We still quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent..	Rs. 4-6-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85	„ 4-5-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-4-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-2-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 3-10-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-2-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-5-6	„

SEEDS also have been taken to only a moderate extent for export during the week under notice. On days when the market was open the feeling was steady and prices unchanged, except in the case of *Linseed* which declined an anna per cwt. at the beginning of the week, but afterwards recovered the decline. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0	to	Rs. 7-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	„ 7-1-6	to	„ 7-2-6	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-10-0			„
Do. Red	„ 6-3-0	to	„ 6-5-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 40-0-0	to	„ 41-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	„ 35-0-0	to	„ 39-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for five days	37,239	54,114	89,080
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	4,980,334	3,634,256	7,067,611
Linseed for five days	4,556	10,496	19,766
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	2,721,573	5,344,805	4,396,153
Rapeseed for five days	1,329	17,450	16,314
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	2,099,711	3,458,777	4,349,274
Gingellyseed for five days	27,311	51,197	54,896
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,475,046	1,414,951	1,738,856

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for five days	55,000	....	97,376
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	2,547,825	1,561,048	5,043,690
Linseed for five days	12,018	2,001	35,830
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	2,639,749	5,389,941	4,319,264
Rapeseed for five days	6,003	....	14,783
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,829,827	3,306,103	4,275,862
Gingellyseed for five days	17,989	3,600	26,785
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,382,713	1,126,418	1,510,317

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 1.

Turner, Surgn-Lt, Punjab, I M S, proceeding to join as a Surgn to Mombassa Ry, from Abbottabad.

JANUARY 2.

Curtis, Lt-Col, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 3.

Richardson, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Walker, Vety-Lt, Punjab, A V D, on duty, to Umballa.

JANUARY 2.

Williams, Surgn-Lt, Punjab, A M S, on duty, to Umballa.
Miller, Surgn-Lt-Col, Punjab, A M S, on duty, to Sialkote.
Wilkinson, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th January, 1896.

1. The Ranges at Cooria will be available for class firing throughout the day to-day (Saturday) the 5th instant.
2. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-Quarters for the Quarterly Inspection under para 183 Army Regulations India Volume IX the Rifles will be re-issued within ten minutes after receipt.
3. There will be Company drill for "A" Company on every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. in the Compound of the St. Peters Boy's School, Mazagon, until further orders.
4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3847 Vol. B. P. Jolley.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January, 1896.

1. The Annual Class for the proficiency examination will commence at both Head-quarters in the ensuing week. Further particulars will be notified hereafter. The examination will take place at the conclusion of the Camp which is expected to open on the 15th February at Mahaluxmee. Messrs. Marcks and Co. have been good enough to present a gold medal value Rs. 75 to be awarded to the candidate who at this examination obtains the highest number of marks.
2. With reference to above order, members who are desirous of joining the proficiency class are requested to send their names to the Fort Head-quarters as soon as possible.
3. Regt. Order No. 1 of yesterday date is hereby cancelled. There will be no parade this afternoon.
4. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 3rd instant.—Gr. A. McMullen.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Thursday, January 2.

Examination—With reference to G O C C 316 of 1895, Boards of examination of officers for promotion to the rank of Lt Col will be held at Poona on dates which will be notified hereafter. All officers wishing to appear before those Boards will submit their names to the A A G (A P D) at once.

Field Firing will be carried out by the troops at Poona and Kirkee in the vicinity of the Bap Deo Ghat during the week commencing February 3rd.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding at Poona.

Poona, Wednesday, January 1.

Inspection of T E Men—Reference District Order No 1365 of 24th ultimo, the Major General will inspect the T E Men of North Lancashire Regiment and Yorkshire Light Infantry therein mentioned at 8 a.m. to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at the Ghorpuri Guard Room.

Leave—The Station Leave granted to Capt G C Knight, North Lancashire Regiment, in Station Order No 784 of 18th ultimo is cancelled at that officer's own request.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMERON—December 21, at Kajuricherra Tea Estate, Kalighat P O, South Sylhet, the wife of D B Cameron, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENRY—JOHN—December 21, at Christ Church, Rankipore by the Rev T M H Wood, assisted by the Rev W Field, John Henry, Royal Artillery, to Violet, eldest daughter of P S John, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

STIFFLE—JENNINGS—December 3, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W H Bray, Percival Alfred Stiffle, fourth son of William Henry Stiffle, to Edith Clara Adeline Jennings, youngest daughter of the late Charles Robert Jennings, of Rampore and Beauleah, Rajshahye.

DEATHS.

HUBBARD—December 28, at Lahore, of acute bright's disease, Lionel Reginald Sherlock, eldest son of the late William Henry Hubbard, and of Mary, now wife of James Brabson, aged 23 years.

LE PATOUREL—December 30, at No 182, Lower Circular Road, John Paul Baugh Le Patourel, H M Bengal Pilot Service (Retired List), aged 69 years, 2 months & 7 days.

MYLNE—December 29, at Kuttis, Louis H Mylne, of Jugdispur, Behea.

TAYLOR—December 31, at Kussowlie, of pneumonia, Michael Sanders Taylor, Manager, Messrs. Meakin & Co., aged 36 years.

WHITTON—December 28, at Rungamuttee Tea Estate, Dooars, of malarial fever, Roland Graham Isles, infant son of P and M Whitton, aged 3 months and 11 days.

WILLIAMSON—December 29, at the Eden Hospital, of puerperal fever, Lilian, wife of Edward Hance Spence Williamson, and youngest daughter of the late F Weston Jones.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.

SELDOM has a more inconclusive and weak-kneed Government Resolution been issued from the Secretariat than that which will be brought before the Corporation at its next meeting, respecting the grants payable to aided primary schools in this city. Our attention has been directed to the matter by several gentlemen connected with the management of these useful institutions, more than eighty of which exist in the city, but the issues raised by the brief Government Resolution referred to go far beyond the immediate question involved, as they affect some well-established principles of Indian administration. Under the terms of the Municipal Act of 1888 the Joint Schools Committee are bound to "administer the school fund and provide thereout for the accommodation and maintenance of primary schools which at any time vest wholly or partly in the Corporation, and for otherwise aiding primary education in accordance with bye-laws made under section 461 and with rules made or approved by Government in this behalf." Accordingly bye-laws were drawn up, and having been approved by Government were duly promulgated on February 12, 1890, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, from which date they had the force of law. The bye-laws provide that the Committee shall make grants to the aided schools in accordance with the provisions of the grant-in-aid code "subject to such modifications as shall be made by the Joint Schools Committee, provided that all such modifications are reported to the Director of Public Instruction, and in the event of any difference of opinion arising, approved by Government." This rule is explicit enough, but, instead of acting upon it, the Joint Schools Committee have been disbursing grants in accordance with the old scale abrogated four years ago. Their ground for so doing was that they deemed the new scale too liberal, but no application was made to Government for permission to treat the current scale as non-existent. The fact that it was being evaded seems to have escaped the attention both of Government and of the managers of the aided schools, until about twelve months ago, when some leading representatives of the aided institutions discovered that they were not receiving the full amount of the grants to which their schools were entitled. They promptly petitioned the Corporation to request the Joint Schools Committee to award grants in accordance with the grant-in-aid Code and also addressed a communication to Government on the subject.

The petition to the Corporation was recorded, and referred to the Committee, who were also asked by Government to explain why they had allowed the new scale to remain inoperative. The letter of the Secretary to the Committee in reply, instead of giving such explanation, advanced a number of reasons why the old scale should be retained and the Code modified accordingly. These reasons included a statement that the Committee were of opinion that the old scale was "quite sufficient" and that "on the number of aided schools already on the register the payment if made at the enhanced rate will involve an increase of Rs. 6,000." With regard to the first reason it may be pointed out that disapproval of any rate or tax imposed by law, while it may justify a householder in agitating for its repeal, does not exempt him from payment, any more than a burglar's dislike to enactments against housebreaking can shield him from punishment if he is caught at the business. As to the second point raised by Mr. Masani, it may be noted that the enhanced grants are applicable not to all aided schools indiscriminately, but only to those in which a corresponding improvement is made in efficiency. The rule limits the grant to one-half of the local assets and one-third of the expenditure, but a better staff and equipment have to be shown before it comes into real effect. Many of the aided schools have long since fulfilled these conditions, and are entitled to the benefit of the new scale, but as others have not done so the expenditure involved by awarding the statutory grants will not be so great as the Joint Schools Committee suppose. The letter written on their behalf also states that the Committee consider that it would be better to give a moderate grant to many schools, rather than to give a larger grant to a proportionately smaller number, and the opinion is expressed that "there are several better and more useful purposes to which the school fund can be applied than in treating the aided schools with increased liberality, such as extension of Mahomedan education, extension of female education, education of the working classes and low castes and general improvement of the Municipal schools, so that they may serve as a model to the private institutions." We are not aware that so far as the two first named purposes are concerned the Committee have given any very practical test of their enthusiastic desire for the "advancement and reform" advocated in this letter, but as their funds are limited we have to take the will for the deed. Whether the objects they enumerate are more deserving of financial support than the aided institutions which by being partly self-supporting relieve the Joint Schools Committee of some portion of the statutory obligation to make adequate provision for primary education in the city, is a question upon which considerable difference of opinion will exist. The contention of the Committee is no doubt worthy of careful consideration, and might well be brought forward on the occasion of a formal application to Government for an alteration in the law, but it can scarcely be regarded as an adequate excuse for four years' violation thereof.

Although the point is an important one it seems to have been quite overlooked in the framing of the Government Resolution, which shows that in this matter Government have not taken either of the two courses to which there would seem to be no logical alternative. On the one hand, the Resolution does not say the Joint Schools Committee have acted rightly and have given an adequate explanation of their adherence to a superseded enactment; on the other, it does not declare that the Committee have acted wrongly and illegally in withholding from the efficient aided schools the grants to which they are entitled. The Resolution simply makes the inconclusive and temporising remark that "the Governor-in-Council hopes that the Joint Schools Committee will in time find it possible to apply the new rates." It would be interesting to know what Government really meant by this. If the grant-in-aid Code is a legal obligation why is it not to be enforced in the city of Bombay as well as up-country? Considering the greater outlay on teachers' salaries and on school-houses in the Presidency city it could be easily understood if the [illegible] ools here than in th[illegible] wances to the aided sc[illegible] Schools Committee [illegible] o deter- [illegible] For the Joint [illegible] receive less [illegible] mine they [illegible] penditure fixed by the [illegible] one-third of the ex[illegible] having the force of law is the more remarkable since it has always been very keenly asserted that the Government subvention to the Committee should never be less than one-third of the total expenditure disbursed by that body. It is indeed strange that Government should express an opinion which if carried to its logical conclusion would make what is disobedience of the law in Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, or Satara, quite excusable in Bombay. At the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council, one of the non-official members for the mofussil divisions would be doing his constituents a useful service, if he addressed an interpellation to Government as to the extent to which this novel principle is to be applied. A few years ago Government came down with tremendous force on the Poona Municipality, and lectured them on the turpitude of neglecting the law on a question of very much the same kind. But now that it is a question of requiring Bombay to do its duty, they write in a strain calculated to foster the suspicion that considerations of equity and justice are sometimes liable to be subordinated to the question of the size and influence of the particular local authority upon whose action Government have to pass judgment, in the exercise of their constitutional functions. The number of aided schools in Bombay is much larger than that of Municipal schools, but the sum they receive in grants is less than one-fourth of the total expenditure disbursed by the Committee; and is considerably below the Government subvention. We are not, however, concerned with the question whether the existing grants-in-aid are too liberal or not. All we say is that so long as they are in force, the aided schools which are legally entitled to the grants should not be deprived of the benefit derivable therefrom, simply because they happen to be in Bombay instead of in the mofussil. If Government consider that the arguments adduced by the Joint Schools Committee are sufficient to justify a change in the Code, they can show that this is their opinion by seeking its amendment; but while the law remains as it is, they can scarcely be justified in conniving at its evasion. The most reasonable expanation that suggests itself in regard to this singular Resolution is that it was framed under a misapprehension as to the real facts of the case.

WHAT is a Professor, and what, a Profession? The terms are about as familiar as a "piece of chalk" or a "lump of coal," although not quite so definite, for our illustration represents clearly two different substances of unknown quantity, whereas the subject is definite neither in the one nor in the other respect. There are four professions, held to be such by common consent, *viz.*, the military, legal, medical, and clerical; and they are so protected by the laws that no one may assume their special titles without a brevet of some sort. Curiously the exercise of these professions does not produce professors. We have no professors of war, or of law, or of medicine, or religion, and a professor of arms is generally a civilian. A teacher of the use of arms in the army is a master, and not a professor. He not unfrequently adopts the title after withdrawing from the army. Dictionaries do not help us much in a search for the meaning of the terms "professor" and "profession." The Encyclopædia Britannica ignores the subject entirely, as (perhaps) too frivolous for so serious a work. Other dictionaries are unanimous in saying that a professor is a man who professes—who teaches—who lectures publicly who gives public allegiance to any form of faith, but they make no reference to army or navy, church or law. Perhaps they are right in their generalisation, for the titles are claimed and freely used by the most diverse classes of men. Engineers and architects, development of the smith and the mason, are now professional men; money-lenders under the title of bankers, decorative painters, and draftsmen, musicians, writers, actors, and mountebanks all speak of their profession, and among them all the strolling players, and the ground and lofty tumbler are the most emphatic in speaking of their business as "the profession." The legal definition of these same people a few generations ago was vagabonds, who were not entitled to Christian burial. In connection with the leading professions there are some curious ideas in vogue as to what is, or is not, professional. Men of a certain grade must only travel in first-class style, whatever class of income they may have. Medical men are very severe on the subject of advertising, which recently exercised the minds of many correspondents in the *Lancet*. A medical practitioner may advertise on a brass-plate on or alongside of, his door, but he may not use a big signboard above his door or window. He is not allowed to advertise in newspaper columns along with bankers or shippers, but his name may appear in publishers' advertisements of medical books or lectures. As every appearance of the name of a medical man in a medical or other journal in connection with original or other work of his profession is an advertisement, it is not difficult to find upwards of eighty of them in any copy of the *Lancet*. They (the names) may appear in full, with titles, in publishers' advertisements, but only initials are given of medical men whose testimonials are used for trade purposes. The advertising that is condemned among professional doctors is the glory of professional singers and actors, and of politicians on the war path. For them no poster can be too tall, and no press notice too flattering. We must not forget the prize fighter and the heroes of the cinder path. They are professionals to a man, and he must be a bold and also a big person who would venture to doubt it. This study of the subject of Professors and Profession seems to have led by a circular course back to the starting point, and as we look around locally the title of Professor seems to be very little used by the very men with whom we have been accustomed to associate it. The definition seems as far off as ever, and safety seems to lie in generalities. There is a definition of the title of "Esquire" which has never been publicly denied, and which might, perhaps, "contrive a double debt to pay." It is that an esquire is anybody who wears a clean shirt.

REFERRING to the resources of Japan and India, Sir Thomas Sutherland told the P. & O. shareholders at their annual meeting that they had been able to reduce their expenditure on coal by using the Japanese products. It is a curious fact, he remarked, that though the consumption of coal in his company was almost to a ton exactly double what it was twenty years ago, the actual cost of that coal placed on board the ships is precisely the same. The increased consumption of coal was of course owing to the very large addition made to the mileage and the speed at which the company's fleet had been worked. Notwithstanding the fact that at the present moment 1lb. of coal does, owing to the improvement in machinery, certainly the amount of work that 2lb. of coal did twenty years ago; and this if that improvement and economy had not taken place the company's consumption of coal, doing the work it does, would certainly have been double what it actually has been. Sir Thomas's review of the Indian trade was also instructive, for the experience of the company of which he is chairman shows that the whole of the improvement which the trade of the country has experienced during the past year has been to and from the West, and not to and from the East; and, in order to make himself absolutely sure upon this point, he had the trade returns for the first ten months of this year carefully analysed, and found that the exports to the whole of the East for that period, while they show a decrease in some directions and an increase in others, show a deficiency on the balance of some 3½ to 3¾ millions sterling—that is, so far as regards the outward trade. So far as regards the homeward trade there was also a deficiency, though by no means to such a large extent as that with regard to the outward trade. But at Bombay the falling off of trade was singularly disappointing; in wheat, in oil seeds, in cotton—there had been a general decline all round. This falling off in the trade of Bombay Sir Thomas attributed in a great measure to the competition with which in some respects the Argentine Republic is pressing India, especially with regard to the wheat and the seed trade. Since that report was issued freights at Bombay reached a lower point than they had ever done in the history of the Bomba[illegible] He did not have a disheartening vie[illegible] of India however. The distur[illegible] occur in the course of business in [illegible] tions have hitherto only produce[illegible] rary effect, and will, he thinks, o[illegible] temporary effect in the future. [illegible] ever be a great producing country [illegible] reason to believe that the da[illegible] better times was near at hand. We ho[illegible]

As Government schools increase in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts indigenous schools decrease. This is a result which was neither desired nor expected, for the idea of Government was to show the people what kind of schools they should establish and to lead them to establish more. The Chief Commissioner of the Assigned Districts marvels at this, and observes that the primary schools of Berar are the most expensive in India, and yet private enterprise towards the advancement of education is falling off. It may be, he thinks, that want of prosperity is, as the Director thinks, the cause of this falling off, but it shows a want of appreciation of education when a temporary failure in agricultural prosperity causes in one year the closing of one-quarter of the private schools. As education advances Government aid should not be counted on as an increasing factor, but rather as a diminishing one in proportion to the increase of education. If the benefits of education are rightly appreciated private schools should become more numerous. Last year was far from favourable from an educational point of view in the Assigned Districts, for sickness and agricultural depression operated against the working of the department and several schools had to be closed. The University education of Berar boys is undertaken in Bombay, but of the five one forfeited his scholarship for not making satisfactory progress. As regards secondary education, too, the results are disappointing, and the Director is not satisfied with either the quality or quantity of the work of these two schools, though the Akola school showed a good percentage of passed to examined for the Matriculation examination. He finds, however, that the method of teaching is faulty, and the standards of examination differ from the University standard, which requires qualification in every subject. The Akola high school is said to be much superior to the one at Amraoti, but both schools suffer from overcrowding, and until recently the staff had been insufficient. There is now a want of funds for supplying good boarding houses, yet the number of boarders continues to increase. In regard to the middle schools the Director is said to be not well satisfied with the system of education, and desires them to show more thorough results and less cramming. He found their work characterised by a want of thought. His efforts are in the right direction, and will no doubt result in a sounder system of education. Mr. Patwardhan is the new Director of Education, and it is believed that he will be able to make his mark in the Assigned Districts, but he is gently warned against introducing charges too rapidy, and urged to introduce greatly improved methods rapidly.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will distribute the prizes to the pupils of the Scottish Education Society's Schools, at 4-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

A SPECIAL train will leave Church-Gate at 2-55 p.m. (local time), to-day, for the races.

SIR SALTER PYNE arrived here yesterday, and is staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN E. WILKINSON, I.M.S., is directed to proceed to the head-quarters of the Punjab Command, and report himself for orders to the Principal Medical Officer there.

THE E. I. Railway Earnings, week ending 21st December, 1895, were Rs. 11,51,268. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,39,578. Increase, Rs. 1,11,690. From 1st July, 1895, to 21st December, 1895, Rs. 2,43,85,499. From 1st July, 1894, to 21st December, 1894, Rs. 2,32,01,310. Increase, Rs. 11,84,189. Miles open, week ending 21st December, 1895, 1,698·79 Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 35·18. Per mile open, week ending 21st December, 1895, Rs. 678. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 625. Increa[illegible]

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 21st December was 351, against 366 and 368 in the two preceding week, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 67. There were 16 deaths from cholera against 17 and 21 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 170 and 53 respectively against 168 and 58 in the preceeding week. The general death-rate of the week was 39·2 per mile per annum, against 32·4, the mean of the last five years.

LORD LONSDALE'S hobby is to collect whips. Some in his possession are worth over £100 each.

IN addition to laying down a protected cruiser and two twenty-eight-knot torpedo-catchers to replace the Reina Regente, Cristobal Colon, and Sanchez Barcaiztegui—and to bear the same names—the Spanish Government is purchasing a third-class cruiser built at Kiel for China, but not delivered. The *Correo Militar* states that the old frigates Numancia and Vitoria are to be converted into modern cruisers at the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, Toulon, that the Alfonso XIII. is to be pushed on with great rapidity at Ferrol, and that the arsenals of Carraca and Ferrol are to be united by railway so as to facilitate the transport of material. These arsenals are also to be reorganised, and experienced officers have therefore been sent to England and France to study the latest features introduced into naval establishments abroad. We learn also from the *Yacht* that Spain proposes to charter and arm six vessels of the Compagnie Transatlantique to guard the Cuban fisheries, and at the same time to prevent aid being carried to the insurgents.

THE trial has just concluded at Sanct Polten of two young men—a workman and a farm-servant—for the murder of an unknown tourist. They were first accused of having set fire to a house and robbed it, but while they were in prison awaiting trial, the elder, who is nineteen, confessed the crime for which they have now been sentenced. They were going home one Sunday evening in September, 1894, and crossed the pass of Hochriess. There they saw a tourist standing on the edge of the rock which falls perpendicularly to the river Erlauf. The younger said to his companion, "Let us take his money and pitch him into the river." The other replied, "You can if you like. I won't prevent you." The walked up to him quietly, and the younger seized him by the throat, pulling him to the ground on his back. He then knelt upon him and took his pocket book out of the pocket of his jacket, the other youth holding the victim's hands to the ground. The tourist cried aloud for help and resisted with all his might, but the miscreants stuffed grass into his mouth, and finally dragged him to the edge of the precipice and thrust him over. They divided the money and then went into the valley, where they found the man with his head broken but still living. They took his watch and chain and his opera-glass, and then threw the body into the river. Except the glass, which has been found among the property of another thief, there is absolutely nothing by which the unknown victim of the crime might be traced. The two were sentenced, one to eighteen and the other to seven years' hard labour.

A PARIS correspondent writes: The Arton affair had the honour of being the subject of a debate in the Chamber. Some statements made by Mr. Newton at Bow-street had a startling effect. They related to an alleged message through M. Lefevre to Arton. M. Lefevre went to London as a journalist, but rather curiously sent no journal an account of his conversations with Arton's children or with Arton, either at Holloway or Bow-street. He had gone under similar circumstances with a detective to converse with Arton at Venice, but no journal was the wiser for that. When Mr. Ne[illegible] ments were telegraphed to Paris, M. L[illegible] denied them. He had never said [illegible] of the French Government. He h[illegible] any one a letter from the Minister [illegible] in answer to a question by M. Cha[illegible] said he did charge him with a missi[illegible] gave him a letter. M. Lefevre had [illegible] the Ministry of Justice to say that [illegible] where to lay his hands on Arton's pa[illegible] M. Ricard was glad to hear it, and [illegible] duty to act through M. Lefevre. [illegible] the proffered service people might [illegible] wanted to hush the matter up. [illegible] must act through the police agents [illegible] best course is to give you a letter [illegible] commissioner now there." Accord[illegible] to in a letter he wrote then and [illegible] mended M. Lefevre to that official, [illegible] to use his help in bringing to lig[illegible] the existence of which [illegible] insignificant papers [illegible] [illegible] that under [illegible] Seals only did his duty, [illegible]

LEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible] OF DR. JAMESON'S FORCE BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Latest advices state that the force under Dr. Jameson has been defeated with great loss before Johannesburg, and that the Doctor has surrendered to the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Pretoria asking that generous treatment be shown to the wounded and prisoners.

Sir Hercules Robinson is going to Pretoria at once.

JAN. 3.

Up to the present only fragmentary official despatches have been received regarding the fighting outside Johannesburg.

Dr. Jameson duly received his orders to return but persisted in ignoring them.

The fighting began at four o'clock, on Wednesday morning, and Dr. Jameson was driven from several positions he had taken up.

The despatch he sent, while the fighting was proceeding, says that the Boers had taken twenty-two wounded prisoners, including three officers, besides twenty unwounded prisoners.

A later telegram states that Dr. Jameson was surrounded by a large force of Boers, and a still later one announces his surrender.

Nothing further has been received.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LATER.

The London papers, in discussing the Johannesburg disaster, deplore Dr. Jameson's action, but hope that President Kruger will nevertheless redress the reasonable grievances of the Uitlanders.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, JAN. 3.

The French papers are exultant over the defeat of Dr. Jameson's force by the Boers, and declare that France, Germany, and Russia united will protect the rights of the Transvaal.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

BERLIN, JAN. 3.

The Emperor William has telegraphed to President Kruger, warmly congratulating him on his success in repelling the armed invaders and preserving the independence of the Transvaal.

JUSTICE PRINSEP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

Sir H. Prinsep goes on furlough for six months from the 8th instant. The selection of an officiating judge has not yet been made.

INDIAN RAILWAY RETURNS.

The approximate gross earnings of the Indian Railways from 1st April to the 15th December show an improvement of forty-four and three-quarter lakhs over the corresponding period of 1894. The chief contributors to this result are the North-Western, with twenty-four lakhs; the East Indian, with thirteen lakhs; and the Bombay-Baroda with twelve lakhs.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ENGINEERSHIP.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Municipality, Mr. A. Hughes, C.I.E., was elected Municipal Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 2,250 per month.

THE KAFIRISTAN EXPEDITION.

Gulam Haidar has returned to Cabul to make final preparations for the Kafiristan expedition, which will leave the capital about the first week in March next.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Public Works Department—The services of Colonel Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Military Department—Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell is appointed Honorary-Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant Amesbury is to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Surgeon-Colonel Ferguson is to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff, vice Surgeon-Colonel Ferguson.

The following officer has been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Second-Lieutenant T. L. Moore.

The following officers have received promotion:—To be Major—Captains Paul and Taylor. To be Lieutenant—Amen.

Home Department—The services of Lieutenant Peart, 2nd Bombay Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

THE RECENT PARSI CONVERT CASE.

POONA, JAN. 3.

Colonel Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, delivered judgment regarding the application by Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee to prosecute the Rev. Mr. Dixon for having obtained a search-warrant on an alleged fraudulent letter, supposed to have been written by Dadiba, applicant's nephew, in which he complained of "zoolum" being made on him in applicant's house. The magistrate dismissed the application, as the letter was not proved to have been forged, and the Rev. Mr. Dixon had not wilfully applied for the search-warrant, nor with any malicious intention.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Knox, Royal Engineer, having returned from leave, on private affairs, granted to him in Bombay Command Order, No. 120, dated 20th June, 1895, is re-posted to the Aden Division, Military Works, from the 23rd October, 1895.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain W. Fearn, one year, on private affairs, in India.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Wellesley, C Battery, nine months, on private affairs, out of India.

9th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Darley, an extension of three months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE TATA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

NAVSARI, JAN. 3.

Yesterday and to-day will long be remembered by the Navsari people as red-letter days in their history. Nothing could have exceeded the general enthusiasm at the Prince's presence or the warmth of his reception. His Highness presided, to-day at a prize distribution of the Tata Girls' School, an institution founded and maintained in high efficiency by Mr. Jamsetji Tata at his own expense.

Mr. Kanga read the annual report, and announced, amidst loud cheers, that a donation of Rs. 1,000 was given by Mr. Jamsetji Tata to found a prize in the Prince's name. The girls then gave several pretty songs, which were applauded. Mrs. French kindly distributed the prizes, and Mr. French expressed the great pleasure and satisfaction the Prince felt in attending such a pleasing function, and returned thanks for himself and Mrs. French for the pleasure given them in this visit, and remarked on the efficiency of the school and the children's bright and happy faces. He complimented warmly the organisers of both the days' movements, where everything passed off admirably, and especially Mr. Kanga for all his work and help.

Mr. Pherozeshah Batliwala, to whom the party was indebted for the pretty songs, was presented with a purse.

The Prince and party left this afternoon amidst deafening cheers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from [illegible] for Bombay this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru, from [illegible], arrived at Hongkong, on the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

[illegible] Cotton Market closed steady. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] 313-16.

[illegible] market has been firm.

Consols [illegible]

Rentes [illegible]

Sterling Loans [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Public Deposits [illegible] Other Deposits [illegible] Other Securities [illegible] Notes and Gold [illegible] The Bank's Reserve [illegible]

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The little old fashioned house No. 24, Cheyne Row, a short side-street running up from the river in Chelsea, for many years the home of Thomas Carlyle, was the centre of attraction this week to people from all parts of the world. The 4th December was the centenary of Carlyle's birth, and so was chosen by the Carlyle Memorial Committee as a fitting day to hand over the title deeds of the house to the trustees who are to keep it for the benefit of the nation. The ceremony took place at the Polytechnic Hall, Chelsea, before a great crowd of Carlyle's friends and admirers. Mr. John Morley, in an interesting speech, gave his hearers his view of Carlyle—a thoroughly appreciative one, though he did not disguise the faults or eccentricities that made his character what it was. Mr. Augustine Birrell followed, then Mr. Frederick Harrison—a trio of intellectual speakers whom it was a rare privilege to hear. All shades of political opinion were represented in the meeting—In the crowd, Mr. Arthur Balfour stood an attentive listener throughout, to his political opponents.

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The house is now a kind of little museum of Carlyle relics. There was some talk of making it a reading club or library for Carlyle students. But that idea has not been carried out, probably for want of funds. Half the amount of the purchase money was supplied by Americans who make pilgrimages in the fall to the old street with the legend on the gable of its first house, "This is Cheyne Row," in which the old philosopher cynic spent his days. Americans would probably buy every stone of the house and set it up in the new world for themselves if they were allowed. But at this we draw the line. We are not very generous with our cash, but neither are we so sordid as to sell our relics.

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There is a great deal of pathos in this poor old house with its few stray pieces of furniture that have found their way back to the old home that is being set up again. There is the sofa which Mrs. Carlyle bought at such a bargain second-hand—giving a pair of old moreen curtains as part exchange, and the poor old hat Carlyle bought in Paris under a glass case to keep worshippers from trying it on. On the walls are plans done by Mrs. Allingham of the house as it used to be, so that the visitor may reconstruct it for himself, if he wishes. But it is a melancholy, dreary business, scarcely better than a visit to the catacombs of the monks at Valetta. One would like, instead of keeping up the house for these poor mementoes, to have devoted to some healthy practical purpose, as an institute or intellectual centre where poor boys with talent might be helped to follow in the steps of the old philosopher

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A bishop in one of the provincial towns has been making himself hot over the visit to his neighbourhood of the Lady Football Team. If he had known they were coming, he said, he would have taken steps to prevent them. There seems to be some misunderstanding in this of the extent of the episcopal jurisdiction. The bishop's business is with the prayers—not the pastimes or politics of his diocese; with the souls, not the bodies of his congregation. Except in ruling the actions of the one wife whom the church has allotted him, he has no right to interfere, so long as these actions are not a breach of the commandments. And surely, if muscular limbs, sound mind, and an energetic character are not improper in a man—no, not even a bishop—(on the contrary, well developed legs are important to good effect with gaiters and knee breeches), the same qualities cannot be counted sinful in a woman. If an athletic bishop may have a very pious soul, why not a lady cricketer? There is no why not—except that the feebler women are in mind and body the easier they are kept in subjection to the will of their spiritual and temporal masters.

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As a matter of fact, the development of women's athletic powers has already been found to have had a healthy effect on their minds and bodies. The *British Medical Journal* says that in Chicago—that city of hurrying men and restless women—there were, according to a popular preacher, no fewer than 35,000 persons who habitually took hypodermic injection of morphia to save them from the pains and terrors of neuralgia, insomnia, nervousness, &c. Since cycling has become the rage in Chicago as elsewhere, the morphine takers have discovered that a long spin in the fresh air on a cycle induces sweet sleep better than their favourite drug. The result is that the number of those in Chicago who take hypodermic injections is diminishing. Exercise and fresh air are known to all doctors to be the cure for half the ills flesh—and especially nervous overwrought city flesh—is heir to.

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The English nation is not very adaptive. There are many things we might copy to our advantage from our Continental neighbours if we had not such deadly antagonism to foreign ways, and what we call "French" notions. The conservatism of our national character forbids us especially to look clean or happy on Sunday. In terror of the introduction of the "Continental Sabbath" the toilet of our streets, however efficiently performed on week days, is neglected on Sunday morning, and we must paddle our way to church through seas of mud, unwholesome with the flotsam and jetsam of Saturday night's refuse and rubbish. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," but it is rather a far cry from the godliness of Sunday to the cleanliness of the next Monday.

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In a less revolutionary matter, than Sunday street cleansing after the Continental style, it is proposed to imitate the foreign fashion of kiosks for the sale of papers. These have been established in Paris and Brussels for twenty or thirty years, and as well as contributing to the lighting and decoration of the street, they pay a large rent to the municipal authorities. The usual objection of the narrowness of the pavements in London has been set up again and again by opponents of the scheme. But the pretty little kiosks in Paris do not really occupy much ground space. The only real objection is that they would rob a number of poor men, women and boys of a means of livelihood; as, of course, some news merchant prince would buy up the right to occupy them like the railway bookstalls, and run them altogether for private profit. If they were retained by the County Council and worked in the interests of the poor and the unemployed, there need be no injury to the vested interest of the local news venders, as the man in possession of the kiosk ground space might have the refusal of it as tenant at a low rent on condition of carrying on the business decently and properly.

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Another novelty in London is supplied by the Post Office in the form of large pillar boxes for letters. Not only are the new receptacles to hold a greater quantity of postal matter, but, to a certain extent, they are to be made a means of easing the sorting business at the central offices by giving the public the trouble of dividing its correspondence into special London and provincial compartments. We are not warned that a London letter straying into the country post box will be necessarily delayed under this new plan, but it does not seem unlikely—so this effort at decentralization of post office work may not be altogether advantageous. Another new invention is under trial in the underground railway. It is a way of signalling the station to the passengers who are generally in a state of fog and mystery as to their whereabouts when the train stops at a platform. By this plan, shortly after leaving a station, a bell rings and in a glass case, at the top of the partition of the carriage, the name of the next station appears. This would be all right, if only the name of the station appeared. But in order to make the little machine pay, it is also used as an advertisement medium, and the unwary traveller looking out for his station is beguiled into reading the virtues of Beecham or Pears' productions, and most probably overlooks or does not realize the fact that he has arrived at Temple, Charing Cross, or whatever his destination may be.

Golf first; other games nowhere, seems to be the verdict of sportsmen, if we may judge from the essays sent in connection with the "Best Sports" competition in the *Weekly Scotsman* Christmas Number. Forty-five per cent. of the essays were in favour of golf—a surprising result when the number of rival sports is considered. Cycling was next with 25 per cent. and the rest went chiefly to cricket, football, and swimming. Angling had two supporters, and tennis, cross-country running, and baseball one each. Here is a peculiar argument in favour of swimming put forward by one of the competitors:—"Swimming is the best summer recreation for men. I can assure you, sir, that I have grown about six inches this season, which I attribute to nothing but swimming." The same writer has a good word to say for football:—"I can say, sir, that I have not seen anything that would injure the most delicate mind." Another advocate of the merits of swimming writes that its drawbacks are:—"(1). The cold water; (2) the unnecessary delicacy; (3) the trouble of dressing and redressing; and (4) the lack of ready-handed facilities for engaging in the art." Swimming generally has wonderful effects, he adds. "A young man who is a swimmer will stand out better against any noted vice than one who is not." Here is another funny argument he urges in favour of natation:—"Some fine day when the golfer, the cricketer, and the swimmer go a-holidaying together, the swimmer may save the lives both of himself and his two friends. It is not likely that they as golfer and cricketer will ever manage to do a like service for him."

The Italians are about to perpetuate the memory of two of their victories in Africa—Agordat and Coatit—by giving these names to two [illegible] cruisers, which are about to be laid down at Castellamare. They are to be improved [illegible], larger and swifter, displacing 1,313 tons, with a length of 257ft. 4in., beam 31ft. 6in., stern draught 10ft. [illegible], light side armour of about 3·8in., and an armoured deck.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

It is a singular and interesting point about the king, or prince, or leader in English literature that he must always be a critic or a historian, in whom the critical is always, perhaps, the most valuable quality. Carlyle was king in his lifetime; not Thackeray or Dickens; not Tennyson or Browning; but Carlyle. So in America, Emerson was king, not Longfellow; so Lowell was king. It is not, I think, that a man becomes king because he is a critic or a historian, but because, starting as critic, he becomes teacher, preacher, prophet. The world cares little about Diderot's qualities as a writer, but it cares a great deal for the things which Morley, in contemplating the life of Diderot, finds in him and in his work, and in his period; things which affect our own times and ourselves. It is the subject, not the author under review, that we look for in Morley's book. The world, in fact, looks always for the prophet in Literature. When it finds a prophet it makes him king. We are ready to make John Morley king if he will leave the things of the day to meaner men, because, of all our living writers, he is the one who seems to have something of the prophetic gift. His ten years of political life have done a great deal for him; they have taught him to speak; they have made him study human nature; they have made him more sympathetic, more open to influence, wiser; they have taken him among men who are not scholars. He will return to his old work changed in these respects, but how much changed for the better!

Here is an illustration which will convince everybody. The revenues of King's College, Cambridge, have, I understand, like those of many other colleges, grievously diminished of late years, owing to agricultural depression. The Dons want money badly. What is to prevent the Fellows from selling their magnificent Chapel—say, to make a brewery? It would, in fact, make, as it stands—especially if the Senate House and the University Library were thrown in—a most admirable Brewery. Or it would do very well for a workhouse, by just blocking up the windows and introducing stories and staircases. Well. Why not? If the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House are right in their view of a Trust, King's College Chapel is not held in trust at all. What the Dons of King's have to do is to make money—anyhow. And it would certainly be no more horrible for Cambridge to be deprived of this beautiful chapel than it is for Whitechapel, which has nothing else at all, to be deprived of this beautiful college.

The same arguments might be used in favour of selling Winchester Cathedral, and converting it into a Salvation Army Doss House, or a casual ward, or a prison—they have turned the Abbey of Fontevrault into a prison. Nothing is safe if the Trinity House is to have its own way. But do not all these destructions—the old Almshouses of Deptford—Emanuel Hospital, Westminster—Clement's Inn Hall—date from the example set by our own Judges—our Judges, mind—when they sold Serjeant's Inn, which they held in trust, and put the money into their own pockets? Our Judges did that; they took a thousand pounds, I believe, for each man. The thing was imitated, of course, and now I think there is not left standing a single one of the old Inns save by the choice and permission of a private owner.

Mr. Stead is a man brimful of ideas. As a counterblast to the Penny Dreadful, he began with the "Penny Poets." These have been successful. He is now going on with the "Penny Popular Novels." He is going to issue a condensed form of the most popular books at one penny. The condensing process makes one tremble; but, after all, everything depends upon the way it is done. I read in the *Westminster* that the first edition is to consist of 250,000 copies. This seems enormous, but for a penny public it is a mere drop in the bucket. The sale of the penny novelettes is by the million, not the thousand; and if Mr. Stead's series "catches on"—as I think it will—we shall hear of a sale of ten millions. That will bring home to people what no one but the educational publisher really knows—the enormous extent of the book market. It means, in fact, for these islands alone, leaving out the young, the very old, and the few who do not read, the demands of twenty millions of people.

I wish every success to Mr. Stead in this endeavour to bring good literature within the reach of the Penny Public; but I like my own plan better still, and that is to build more free libraries, lending and circulating libraries; always more—until there shall be one within easy reach—say two miles—of every resident of a town; and within four miles of almost every resident in the country. As a matter of fact, a market town occurs every eight or ten miles in every direction all over this country except in the moorland districts.

When one can dance no longer, it is pleasant to look on at young people dancing. When this amusement ceases to amuse on account of the late hours, it is pleasant to sit in an armchair and to read about dancing. There are not too many books on dancing, therefore one may welcome any new book which approaches this great subject in a proper spirit of respect and thoroughness. The new book which I welcome is by Mrs. Lilly Grove, of whose previous work, if any, I know nothing. But she has turned out a perfect cyclopædia of dancing. Here we may read of the dance in all countries and in all times, especially in our own country. Here may we read of the Morisco; the Hornpipe; the "twenty manners" in which Chaucer's Clerk could "skip and daunce;" the dances with carols; the "frisks and gambaudes;" the dance about the May Pole; the "disguising;" the "Jolly Robin;" the Judges' Dancing in Lincoln's Inn; the Cushion Dance; Sellinger's Round; the Country Dance: the Coranto; the Galliard; the Lavolta; the Hey; the Pavane; the Branle; the Gavotte; the Minuet de la Cour; and others. Reading of these dances and looking at a card of the present day, which contains nothing but the Lancers and the waltz, one asks whether it would not be possible to restore the ancient picturesqueness of the old dances. To be sure, we should have to restore some of the picturesqueness of costume; yet one is not without hope for the future. Girls have begun the skirt dance and the Spanish dance, and other figure dances; they have begun to learn how attractive and beautiful such dances are; and when girls realise the attractiveness of a new thing, they are not generally slow to adopt it. Here, for instance, is a card for a dance of Christmas, 1915—only twenty years hence. I shall most certainly attend it. The dance will begin at seven punctually—it will be, of course, a much more important function than dinner, to which, in the nineteenth century, the evening amusements were bound with chains and fetters; and it will end at midnight. As it is impossible to dance these things in modern dress, every dance will be a kind of fancy dress ball. For instance, the dress adopted by the men will be that of Louis Quinze. Those who dance the Morisco will have bells on their ankles and ribbons on their shoulders. The card is as follows:—

I—A Morisco Dance Tune, "Green Sleeves"
II—The Pavane, with song and words, "Belle qui tiens ma vie"
III—The Cushion Dance Tune, "John Sanderson"
IV—The Lavolta Tune, "Passa mezzo d'Italie"
V—The Waltz of the Nineteenth Century Strauss
VI—The Lancers Old English Airs
VII—The Sword Dance Tune, "Nonesuch"
VIII—Country Dance. "Triumph" Tune, "Leather the Strap"
IX—Menuet de la Cour Tune, "Menuet du Dauphin"
X—The May Pole Tune, "The Chirping of the Lark"
XI—Country Dance Tune, "Danse de la Basse Bretagne.

Does anyone know the story of Lord Howth and the ribbon and the rat? This is how I read it once, but I do not know the origin of it. Lord Howth, once upon a time, for I cannot tell you in more precise language, one day, wandering on the seashore during a storm, saw a ship, wrecked on the rocks, go down with all hands. One of the ship's company survived and got safely to shore, clinging to a piece of timber. It was a girl, young, beautiful, and speaking some foreign tongue. Lord Howth took her to his castle, and kept her there. After a time he asked her to marry him. She refused, but advised him to marry to lady in an adjoining county. This he did. On the day of the marriage she gave him a ribbon with a legend inscribed upon it, with the warning that he must never part with it if he would remain happy. Then the girl of the shipwreck disappeared. Lord Howth wore the ribbon accordingly always, day and night, round his wrist. One night, however, his bride, curious to know what were the characters written on the ribbon, took it off, and tried to read the words. Whether accidentally or not, she suffered it to fall into the fire, where it was consumed. What follows is a very *bizarre* and inconsequential story. One day after the loss of the ribbon Lord Howth was entertaining his friends, when a rat ran into the hall chased by dogs. The rat jumped upon the table and ran up to Lord Howth, who caught it and saved its life. From that moment the rat never left him day or night. He grew tired of the creature and went abroad to get rid of its company. He got as far as Marseilles, and with his brother was sitting in a room of the hotel when the door opened and in came the rat dripping wet. The brother seized a stick and dashed out its brains. "You have killed me!" cried Lord Howth, and fell down dead.

In this story one understands the lady from the sea, whom we have met before; and the talisman of the ribbon, which we have met before. What bothers one is the connection of the ribbon and the rat. It [illegible]

Reformers of man's attire, who have always shown a particular animosity to the tall covering which adorns the male head [illegible] (says the *Daily Telegraph*) [illegible] were never so brisk as [illegible] at present. [illegible] felts are quite off, and chimney pots are in high favour. In fact, "reformers" in dress and all [illegible] as well as in Church Disestablishment and Home Rule, appear to be just now at a dreadful discount.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lady Sandhurst, C.I., held a reception at Government House, yesterday afternoon; and the very large number of citizens who turned out to do honour to her Excellency pointed to the wisdom of the selection of the Parel instead of the Malabar Point house for the purpose. On the occasion of the last reception at the latter, some dissatisfaction was expressed at the carriages of the visitors being blocked in the narrow sea-road, and the occupants being thereby precluded from reaching Government House before the reception closed. The circumstance was brought to Lord Sandhurst's notice, and his Excellency and Lady Sandhurst were considerate enough to return to the central hall and resume the receptions later in the evening, to the satisfaction of those who felt temporarily disappointed. The extensive garden-grounds attached to, and the ample accommodation afforded by the Parel house obviated any similar inconvenience. The Parel house, which forms a sort of an extensive villa, has a quaint history of its own. Many hundred years ago, forming the site of a Hindu pagoda, with spacious environments, the large tank to the east serving for the ablutions of the devotees, the pagoda was subsequently replaced by a church of Franciscan monks, and the site was eventually converted into the residence of a Governor, and was occupied as such until the unfortunate death of Lady Fergusson therein. The visitors at yesterday's function found every convenience at the Parel house. They were received at the main entrance, the European ladies and gentlemen by Captain Walton and Captain Heneage, Aides-de-Camp, and were presented to their Excellencies, who stood at the eastern entrance of the garden-grounds, Major Owen, the Military Secretary, standing close by; while the Native ladies and gentlemen were received by Rissaldar Sayidoola Khan, Aide-de-Camp, and were presented to their Excellencies by Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to Government. After the presentation, the guests moved on eastward to the long promenade on the verge of the tank or to the seats provided on a lower level amid the garden-grounds. Among those present were noticed the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., and Mr. J. Nugent, Members of Council, the Hon. Mr. G. W. Vidal, the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. De C. Atkins, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Persian Consul-General, Dewan Manibhai Jasbhai, etc. Earl Spencer is away from Bombay, and indisposition precluded Lady Spencer from attending the reception. Rows of refreshment tables were laid in the promenade, as also in the garden-grounds, where the Governor's Band played a selection of music. At 6-30 p.m., a move was made to the Gymkhana grounds, where the sowars of the Body-guard, a fine-looking body of horsemen, with their spear-heads glittering in the rays of the setting sun, went through a musical ride to the accompaniment of the music played by the Governor's Band. The reception closed soon after 6 o'clock.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL VISITOR.)

MATHERAN, JAN. 2.

During the Christmas week the climate was singularly unsettled. Christmas eve was delightfully cool and pleasant, but the Christmas morning brought a strong gale, and between 4 and 5-30 a.m. people sleeping with closed doors and shutters almost believed it was raining hard outside. The following day remained cool, but after that the weather suddenly changed, and it became unusually hot. There being no mist and fog, the delightful moonlight which continued the whole week was taken full advantage of, and the Gymkhana tennis courts were constantly occupied during the cooler hours of morning and afternoon. Most of the European visitors were in the hotels, but the number was not so large this season as during previous years. The bungalows were in several cases taken possession of by Parsi families, the three Parsi hotels were also full, and a large number of Hindus were seen to have congregated in the "Gruh" or hotel specially kept for the members of that community; only two bungalows being occupied by Mahomedans. The principal recreation on the hill, riding, could be fully enjoyed as the ponies were good and plentiful. The roads and paths have been considerably improved, and are in a very satisfactory condition. The road along the ghauts, from Neral to the "Chowki," has also been improved, and promises to stand good for some time to come.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hay, who comes a second time as the Superintendent of the hill, did not think it advisable to permit mounted sports being held, but granted sanction to and acted as secretary of athletic sports, which were held on New Year's Day. It is a well known fact that several ponies go very quietly in saddle to any part of the hill, but when taken to Olympia (the race course of Matheran) they require a trained rider to manage them, and when Gymkhana meetings are held in Matheran several inexperienced riders participate in the sports, which result in accidents and falls of one kind or another. I do not think, however, that for these reasons alone the mounted sports should have been interdicted. With due precaution and restrictions a programme of interesting items could be very satisfactorily gone through, and trotting race, thread and needle competition, Victoria Cross, nursing the egg in the spoon, and such other fancy races could have been introduced with advantage to enhance the enjoyment on New Year's afternoon. However, the Superintendent had not time enough at his disposal to arrange such a varied and entertaining programme, because only two days beforehand was the application made to Dr. Hay to grant sanction and to act as secretary to sports on New Year's Day. I hope the visitors will in future make an earlier application to the Superintendent, notably when such sports are proposed. From one point of view the sports this year speak a good deal for the philanthropic and kind-hearted promoters. They were entirely for the benefit of school children and children of servants, males, and other poor people. The school children who came out successfully in competitions were given one or two silver coins and a quantity of sweets, while the "poor men's children" were given a lump of sugar and some clothing. It was an interesting scene to see a large number of poor labourers and servants gaze with admiration and delight at the Superintendent Saheb, who with a word of encouragement gave away the prizes they had duly won. At the conclusion of the sports and prize-distribution, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Hay, on the motion of Mr. Kaikhosro Dosabhoy Framji, who after saying a few words of praise for the Superintendent, alluded to the kind assistance of Mr. S. W. Dane, Assistant to the Superintendent, and Mr. Damodar, who principally contributed towards the prize fund. After replying to the compliment, the Superintendent was heartily joined by the crowd in giving three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The hill will soon be practically deserted. Most people are leaving to-day, and the rest go down to-morrow.

AN AMERICAN "GENERAL" ON THE PARSEES.

General John Carson Smith in his "Around the World" gives the following account of his experience during the short sojourn in Bombay as under:—

Our few days in Bombay were replete with interest and pleasure. The American Consul, Dr. H. Sommers, Jr., and his Vice-Consul, Major Comfort, are from Quakertown, Bucks, County Pennsylvania, near our old home; are Freemasons, and good representatives of our Government. Accompanied by Major Comfort, we visited "Lodge Truth, No. 944, E. C.," and were warmly welcomed with the grand honours of Freemasonry, and seated in the East. The usual dinner followed at which we were the honoured guests. Another evening I went alone to a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the members of which were all Parsees. Not only was I here received and welcomed with the honours of R. A. Masonry, but I was unanimously elected an honorary member of "Chapter Zoroaster No. 138, S. C." Companion Jehangier Edalji Davar presided, the Principal Z. being unavoidably absent, Companion C. D. Furdunjee and others did everything to make my visit pleasant, and the banquet which followed was enjoyable. These two Companions, together with the Principal Z. Companion, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, called upon me the next day, and made my stay in Bombay a pleasing memory. Cards were brought, and a young Parsi sent to the "Towers of Silence," the place where their dead are taken to be eaten by the vultures. A word as to those "Parsis" or Parsees. They are the descendants of the ancient nobility of Persia; more ancient than the time of Cyrus and Darius, and are enthusiastic Freemasons. Although they have fire-temples, in which the sacred fire is never extinguished, yet they are not fire-worshipers, but the worshipers of the one true and ever living God. The simplicity of their creed consists in three cardinal virtues, "good thoughts, good words, and good deeds." In appearance, habits, conversation, and business the men remind one of our Jewish brethren, but the Parsi ladies are in dress, manners, and modesty the counterpart of our Quaker women. I have seen no people in all India with whom I am better pleased with than the Parsees. India is really a country and the Parsees a people I would gladly revisit, but would care little to go farther East again.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

CHALLENGE CUP RACES.

First day.—Saturday, 4th Jan., 3 p.m.

The course for the first of these races will be No. 1 Association course, twice round; the Dolphin to be kept to Port; time of starting 3 p.m. The following are the entries:—

Janetta, lugger.	Crossed pick and shovel on white	Lt R St J Gillespie.
Senta, cutter.	Blue with a wide stripe of white a and narrow one of red down the middle	Lt.-Col. E S Luard.
Kismet lug, sloop.	Blue with red chevron	Mr W P Symonds.
Eileen, lugger,	Red with white star	Surg-Major H W Boyd
Red Rose, double lugger,	Blue with star of India in the centre	Capt John Hext.
Melody, lugger.	White with blue M	Mr John B K Macbeth

An amusing story (told by *South Africa*) comes from Bulawayo. Finding the place badly adapted to every other dress material except that of a firm and resisting make, a young lady wrote home to a certain house of business to order two Kharkee skirts, giving, of course, the necessary measurements and a description of what she required. Her [illegible] and the contents [illegible] *divided skirts!*

A learned German asserts that the aversion against horse meat [illegible]

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

RENTING A FIRE-BRIGADE SHED.

The Committee recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner, who reported that Mr. Curumsey Damji having agreed to take on lease the former Fire Brigade shed at Duncan Road, for a period of one year, the Executive Engineer has been authorized to enter into an agreement with Mr. C. Damji, for the same period, at a rental of Rs. 12 per mensem, plus Municipal taxes.

THE OUTLET TOWERS OF VEHAR AND TULSI.

The Acting Commissioner requested sanction to the employment of one inspector at Rs. 110 per month, for a period of two months, for preparing detailed drawings for the contract in connection with the improvement of outlet towers at Vehar and Tulsi, and one clerk at Rs. 30 per month, for the same period, instead of one inspector at Rs. 140 and two lascars at Rs. 10 each per month, to be employed for six months. He added that the remaining period of four months would be sufficient for the supervision of the work.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

LIVE-STOCK RETURN.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to write off Rs. 4,543 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of one horse and 23 bullocks that died, during the quarter ending 30th November, 1895.

SEWERAGE IN COLABA VILLAGE.

At the request of the Acting Municipal Commissioner the Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 801, from surplus cash-balance, to provide for the cost of connecting the latrine and night-soil depot in the Colaba village with the new sewerage system.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

For London.

Appleford, Nurse
Lunn, Mr M
Wellard, Mr

For Brindisi.

Davie, Mr
Garland, Mr
Horn, Mr and Mrs de
Horniman, Mr J
Keightley, Mr
Keys, Mr H

For Aden—Curteis, Lieut-Col J S.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Oriental, Capt L H Moule, 11th January 1896.
For London—Mr S S Antia, Mr D Pestonjee, Mrs Davies, Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs D M Martin, Mr and Mrs Williamson, Rev J L Peach, Capt and Mrs A B Browning and child, Mrs Crowley and inft, Mrs Davies, Mr and Mrs Williamson, and Mr J H Barry.
For Brindisi—Mrs Trelawny, Mr S Birkmyre, Mrs Barclay, and Surg-Col F N Pedraza.
For Ismailia—Mr and Mrs Comley.

Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 18th January 1896.
For London—Mr J E Martin, and Mr Whinfield.

Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 25th January, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr P R Wilson, Miss MacCartie, Mr and Mrs Norton, Mr Darcy Dawes, Mr Henderson, Mr T Holford, Col and Mrs Radford, Mrs Simpson, Mr J Caldwell, M. P, Mr R B Bulkley, Surg-Maj Genl and Mrs Webb, Mr H Waddington, Mr A T Jeweller, Miss M W King, and Mr Sanderson.
For Ismailia—Mr J H Riley.

Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 1st February, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs G S Bains, Miss Buxton, Rev R J Roe, and Mr H R McInnes.
For Venice—Mr and Mrs Llewhellin.

Per s s Thames, Capt W J Nantes, 8th February, 1896.
For London—Mr A E Queripel; Miss and Master Queripel Rev and Mrs Barlow; and Mr Stanley.
For Brindisi—Mrs Nelson; Rev J G Hoare; Mr D Hoare; Capt E A D D Thomas; Mr and Mrs Self; and Mr and Mrs H E Holme.
For Port Said—Rev J Sunderland.

Per s s Ganges, Captain T F Creery, 15th February, 1896.
For London—Mr W Bert.

Per s s Carthage, Captain M De Horne, 22nd February 1896.
For London—Mr Symonds. Mr and Mrs Tudball and child, Miss Bruce, Mrs Stokers, nurse and infant, Mr J R M Westgate, Miss Beatty, Mrs Phillips, child and infant, Mr Campbell, Mr E K Boss; Dr and Mrs Bamford and inft, Mr and Mrs Skinner, and Miss Pratt.
For Brindisi—Mr W D Kilburn, Mr and Mrs Braik, General Brook, Mr Booth-Tucker and Secretary, Mr G Gladstone, Mr W T Turnbull, Mrs D A Macpherson, Mrs J M Carpendale and child, Mrs S Wylie, Miss Wylie, Mrs G A Robertson, and Rev J W Kinsman.

Per s s Sutlej, Capt W J Nantes, 29th February, 1896.
For London—Mr Lovett and Lady Margaret Lovett, and Capt and Mrs Leeshan.
For Brindisi—Mr W T Wood.

Per s s Shannon, 7th March 1896.
For London—Mr T Foward, Miss Foward, Mr Foote and sons, Miss May Bennett, Mr J B Shedding, Mr Whitney, Mr Berneis and infant, Mr R M Remfry, Mr J P Thomas, Mrs J M Templer and infant, Mr J S Dickson, Mrs Macalister, Mrs Hall and infant, Mr and Mrs Allardice, Mr, Mrs, and three Misses J S Beresford, and Mr J S Sutherland, Mrs Gimblett and child, Lieut-Col J E Rowdon, Mr Reil, Miss Pennell, Surg-Genl and Mrs Turnball, and two Misses Turnball.
For Brindisi—Rev V M Kinsman, Mr H Bottinger, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Hudson, and Mr S S Brittain.
For Aden—Capt J E Johnson, R A, and Sub-Conductor T Meller.

Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 14th March, 1896.
For London—Mr A Martindale, C S, Mrs A Martindale, Mr W Biggs, Miss Cameron, Miss Harris, and Miss Swinton.
For Gibraltar—Mr and Mrs J R Clark.
For Brindisi—Mrs Aylmer.
For Venice—Mr and Mrs Clerk, and Mr and Mrs Maxwell Maynard.
For Port Said—Miss Brennan.

Per s s Caledonia Capt W B Andrews, 21st March, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr R Boteler; Mrs Ommaney; Hon J Macpherson; Mr R H Elliott; Hon Mrs Elliott; Mr and Mrs F A Nicholson; Miss Lechler; Mr and Mrs C H Hill; Miss A M Smith; Miss Clift; Mr and Mrs G C Maconochy and child; Mr and Mrs R Beech; Miss L Robson; Miss Robson; Miss Boriase; Mr R J Boyle; Mr and Mrs F A Kennison; Mrs Frank Goodwin; Mrs H Armstrong; Mrs E Penney; Mr and Mrs J Saunders; Mr B Ismay; Mrs J R Buchanan; Mr A K Patterson; Miss Patterson; Mrs R B Yates and child; Marchioness of Tweeddale; Miss Wilson; Mr Agnew; Mr S Tremearne; Colonel Sir W Shady Hudson; Miss Hudson; Mr and Mrs J Dalrymple-Hay; Major C Macdonald; Capt and Mrs Scott; Miss Lewis; Mr R B Major; Miss Major; Miss K Major; Mr and Mrs A A Campbell; Mrs Verschoyle; Miss Bramwell; Mr J W Sweet; Mr and Mrs R A Malloy; Miss Malloy; Mrs C D Pendlebury; Mr F E Hulbert; Miss Elderton; Mr Hugo Katz; Mr and Mrs J A Douglas and infant; Mrs FitzGerald; Miss Crimmin; Mr W S Sullivan; Mr W H Grimley; Mrs and two Misses Grimley; Mr A V Phillip; Mr A N Muir; Mrs McLeod; Mr W Prater; Mr E Ezra; Mr H Mitchell; Mrs R D Murray and child; Rev and Mrs H Goldsmith; Mr and Mrs Winter and child; Mrs Midwinter; Hon Mr and Mrs E Gibson and child; Miss Rushton; Miss Lloyd; Miss Craigie; Major A K Sinclair; Lieut-Col and Mrs W H Browne; Mrs Horsfall and sister; Mrs A Knyvett and two children; Mr F C Barnes; Mr J A Apcar; Mr S A Apcar; Mr J A Daniell; Mr and Mrs Maxwell Maynard; Mrs Corry; Miss Corry; Mr W W Walton; Mr and Miss Wilson; Mr Dick Lauder; Mrs Thomson; Miss Hardy; Bishop Thorburn; Miss Peck and child; Mr L MacDonald; Mr R D Hare; Mr and Mrs Rowland Hudson; Miss Boyd; Surg-Lieut-Col R A K Holmes; Mr E Watkin; Mr W H Lindsay; Mr T Benson; Mr J Worsley Taylor; Mr Starke; Mr and Mrs Archer; Mr Chard; Mr and Mrs A Macnot; Mr O Nevill; Mr Mohunlal Jivanlal; Col C A Bailey; Mrs Dobbs; Capt C Martindale; Mr R J H Arbuthnot; Mr C Middleton Rogers; Mr and Mrs H W J Hill; Miss Hill; Mr and Mrs Disney; Mr Ingram; Miss Ingram; Mr and Mrs J Mansell Franklen; Mrs Haggard and child; Mrs C Martindale and two children; Mrs Lester and infant; Lieut C H Leveson; Mr and Mrs Crosley; Mr Skinner and two children; Mr Brit; Mr J E Paul; Mr and Miss Hart; Col R H Martin; Capt Donaldson; Mrs Crole Wyndham; Mr Banks; Mrs and Miss Candy and child; Mrs Andrews Speed; Mrs A C Duff and child; Mr and Mrs R Dowson; Mr G Miller; Mrs O'Gilvy; and Mrs Hickley.

Per s s Sutlej, Captain A Symons, 28th March, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr Thos Benson.

Per s s Peninsular, Captain R F Briscoe, 4th April, 1896.
For London—Mr and Mrs Rogers; Miss E Malony; Miss Malony; Mr Malony; Lieut-Col and Mrs St J Gore; Mr and Mrs A F Gradon and infant; Mr and Mrs J Conder; Col, Mrs and Miss Jamieson; Mr and Mrs Pears; Mrs Forbes; Major and Mrs H H Pengree; Mr P Stanley; Mr, Mrs, and Master J Mellison; Major F C Maisey; Lieut S D A Crookshank; Mrs M S Bignell; Mrs and Miss Preulice; Sir B Simpson; Mr and Mrs C L Mitchell; Mr L Garthwaite; Mr and Mrs Moran and child; Mr and Mrs Spratt and infant; Mrs S Christie Engelbach; Mrs L Vincent; Mr and Mrs K D Lyall and two infants; and Mrs R A C King.
For Brindisi—Mr R C Dyson; Mr W C Bailey; Mr and Mrs McClelland; Mr W McHutchin; Mr G A Howard and infant; Colonel P D Jeffery; Miss Robson; Miss L Robson; Capt Swanson; Mrs M Ross Scott; Capt A H Hussey; Mr and Mrs J Douglas, and three children; Miss Roberts; Mr and Mrs J W Buyers; Mrs O'Donnell, and infant; Miss A C Gray; Mrs Penrose and child; Mrs W D Preston; Mr Lawrence (senior); Mr and Mrs Lawrence and child; Col A Broadfoot, C B; Major-Genl and Miss Dalrymple; Lieut-Col and Mrs Paley; and Miss Paley.
For Marseilles—Rev J E and Mrs. Davis and three children; Mr A Hordern; Miss Taylor; Mr and Miss Hooper; Capt and Mrs Sherston and infant; and Mr and Mrs Toomey and child.

Per s s Clyde, Capt H T Weighell, 11th April, 1896.
For London—Rev J Whitehead; and Mrs Barlow.

Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 16th May 1896.
For London—Mr J H Robinson; Mr and Mrs H H Gahan.

It has been generally supposed that the strains of music have a peculiar influence in subduing the untamed spirit of wild animals. This belief may possibly have been inculcated by the line "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." That this notion is a mistaken one is now agreed by all who have made a practical test of the matter. Dogs sometimes show their appreciation of music by emitting sympathetic howls. Cats, on the other hand, are apparently disgusted with harmonious sounds as produced by human agency, and at once retire to a distance, solacing themselves with their own vocal renditions. Singing birds, however, are charmingly affected, and trill as if their little breasts would break in the effort to surpass the performer. Hyenas, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, pigs, ostriches, deer, llamas, tigers, lions and leopards apparently are not affected by music, excepting that they occasionally show some curiosity. Mice seem to have a great fondness for all sorts of harmonic sounds, and have been known to come out of their holes and listen attentively to a boy whistling. Cows care nothing at all for music, nor as far as can be learned do asses. Elephants and horses, on the other hand, are in some degree conscious of its charms, and will often, when marching in procession, accommodate their step to the beat of the music.

Mr. Sala [illegible] shared the opinion of Sir Walter Scott, that he did not care a curse about what he had written. In regard to this there is a characteristic story told of him. He had supplied an editor with an article, and the editor asked him whether he would object to alterations being made in it. Mr. Sala wrote in reply:—"I have fulfilled my contract in delivering to you the required weight of raw meat. How you cook it, whether you roast it, or boil it, or hash it, or mince it, I neither care nor want to know."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India has specially sanctioned an extension of Colonel Michell's appointment as Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Punjab Command till 1900.

A question that lies before the Government of India in the near future is the arrangement of reliefs for the troops in Chitral which have to be replaced in the spring or early summer, when the Lawarai Pass becomes practicable.

The ball given by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Montgomery Hall on Monday night was a great success. Among the guests were Sir William and Lady Lockhart, Sir John Dixon Poynder, Mr. Ernest Beckett, the Maharaja of Patiala, and the Raja of Kapurthala.

After the final tie of the Punjab Polo Tournament on Monday the Cup was presented to the winning team, the 18th Hussars. General Lockhart in congratulating the Hussars as a team and as a regiment on their brilliant victory expressed his pleasure that the trophy was passing for the first time into the possession of a British regiment.

The Gilgit Durbar came off with great *eclat* on the 31st December. Before the *khillats* were distributed Sir George Robertson made an impressive speech to the assembled Chiefs and headmen, reviewing the course of recent events in Chitral, and in other respects interpreting to them the policy of the Government of India; and with this ceremony, we may say that the hitherto somewhat intangible "influence" of the Gilgit Agency has at length assumed a form that will be understood, acknowledged, and on the whole probably welcomed, by all the borderland which has come under its keeping.

The bazaars of Kabul and Jellalabad are already full of rumours of the marvels of Kafiristan. One of these is that among the Kamdesh Kafirs there is living a sort of semi-divine being from whom many of them took their origin, and whose age is stated to be about 1,300 years. He is 20 feet long and 10 feet broad, and is said to have left Arabia with his followers after a defeat from Hazrat Ali. The native correspondent who announces this important discovery, gravely adds that "His Highness the Amir is very anxious to see him, and has written to General Ghulam Haider, that if the rumour turns out correct, he would be glad to see him at Kabul."

It is not yet known what route was followed by Prince Henry of Orleans in his journey from China to Assam, but remarks a contemporary, if he crossed the upper valley of the Irrawaddy he may have acquired information on the vexed question of the sources of that river. From the side of India all efforts to penetrate well to the north have so far failed, the savage races who hold the country being suspicious of all strangers coming from the south or west. An opportunity for further exploration now offers in connection with the small expedition against the Sana Kachins. The objective aimed at by the column from Myitkhina is said to have been reached without opposition, and we do not hear of any great tribal gathering further on. If supplies can be obtained and the transport service is strong enough, the force might now march north-eastwards so as to strike the western branch of the Irrawaddy and if necessary cross over the river and make for the eastern stream. This march would enable our surveyors and intelligent officer to fill up some blanks in the map, and it might even lead to more important results as showing which of the two streams is the main river and which the affluent only. The season is not so far advanced that further operations cannot be carried on, and as troops are on the spot it would be a pity to withdraw them without an effort to explore further to the north.

M. Goubet, the trials of whose submarine boat at Cherbourg between 1889 and 1891 created some sensation at the time, has constructed a Goubet II., with improvements, which is about to be sent from Paris to Argenteuil for trials. Goubet II. may best be described as cigar-shaped, with a point at each end, and a circular section, the length being 26ft. 3in. and the extreme diameter 5ft. 9in., to which must be added a dome amidships about 1ft. high. The material of the hull is bronze, the plates being 7-8in. thick amidships, diminishing to about ⅜in., and the construction is a series of rings bolted together and successively of smaller size towards the points. There is a fin underneath answering to a keel, and one on each side designed to steady the craft. Propulsion is by means of a screw driven by a small dynamo, and there are two oars articulated through water-tight openings, which ordinarily lie alongside, but may be used upon occasions. The depth of immersion is regulated by the expulsion of water from a reservoir or the taking of it in, the pumps being worked by dynamos, and a most ingenious arrangement permits a determined depth to be maintained automatically. A like arrangement ensures longitudinal stability, but, if anything should go wrong, a weight of 1,200 kilos can be detached below, and the craft will rise to the surface. Reservoirs of oxygen supply the loss caused by respiration. Each lateral fin supports an automatic torpedo, which is discharged by allowing the mechanism of the torpedo to operate. According to M. Goubet, his craft may be furnished with shears for cutting torpedo-nets or electric wires or cables. The Goubet II. is doubtless a very interesting vessel, but its value as an engine of war is highly problematical.

The two battleships, of which the Czar laid the keelplates on November 21, Oslyabya and Peresviet, are to be larger than any others in the Russian Navy. They will displace 12,670 tons, with a length of 434ft. 6in., 71ft. 6in. beam, and 26ft. draught. The armour will be 9in. thick amidships, tapering to 5in. and 6in. at the extremities. Four heavy guns will be coupled in two turrets, and the other guns will be placed on two decks in a central battery. Each ship will carry in all thirty-four pieces of artillery. Three sets of triple-expansion engines will drive three independent screws, and developing in all 14,500 horse-power, will give a speed of 17½ knots. Large bunker capacity is spoken of. It is now stated that a 963-ton gun-vessel is to be built on the Neva as a stationnaire for Chinese rivers, with two more new cruisers and a couple of torpedo-boats. The *New York Herald* correspondent tells us further that Messrs. Creighton, of Abo, Finland, have received an order for a destroyer of the Sokol type. Quite recently two torpedo-boats (120 tons), being the first instalment of ten boats of the Pernoff type, were launched at the Neva yard of the Moskow Company. These have two screws and engines of 1,000 indicated horse-power. A cruiser named Svietlana is in hand at Havre. For the Volunteer Fleet Messrs. Thompson expect to launch the Kiev (5,000 tons, 419ft. long) about the 22nd. The Kherson (of the Saratoff and Orel type), and the Ekaterinoslav and Voronesh are also building in England for the Volunteer Fleet. It is long since Russia showed such activity in naval matters.

The cyclists who persist in bending themselves nearly double when riding the bicycle, and who have lately been made the objects of the most constant and bitter opprobrium, may take comfort in a few remarks recently made by a Parisian doctor, who is a bicyclist of long standing. What he says is based on experience. He acknowledges at once that the inclined posture of the "conventional scorcher" is ungraceful in the extreme, but he continues, "it is certainly an error to suppose that it (the posture) rounds the shoulders. On the contrary, the shoulders are held stiffly back in order to obtain a firm grip for the extraordinary muscles of respiration and the bend is a hinge movement at the axis of the hip joint and not a forward curvature of the spinal column. The error has probably arisen from the fact that this position throws into prominence any existing tendency to round shoulders in the causation of which, however, it takes no part."

Cycling (says a medical journal), when carried on with moderation, may, in so far as the healthy heart is concerned, be permitted or even recommended. It is not necessary to exclude cycling in every case of heart disease. It may even be useful in certain instances in which the action of the heart is feeble, and in which signs of fatty degeneration are found; as increased muscular exercise often improves the condition of muscle, and of no muscle more than the heart itself.

There are found in Tong-king the most curious of batrachians, the giant bullfrogs, as big as two fists. They are used to drive away mosquitoes by a very original stratagem. Three or four of the frogs are taken and placed on the corner of a table, a lighted cigarette being put into their mouths. After the first or second puff from the cigarette they remain motionless, and continue smoking and puffing until the entire cigarette is consumed. The thick clouds of smoke drive away the insect pests like magic.

Whenever a novel leads you to exclaim, "That is impossible—improbable!" you may be sure it is not the story, but the manner in which the author tells it that evokes distrust. The most "impossible" romances are those which occur day by day in the upper, as well as in the lower and lowest strata of society. Be an author ever so naturalistically inclined, or disposed to hair-raising sensation, he would not dare to invent incidents that equal the unspeakable terrors of actual life taking place all around us before our very eyes.

Europe may be said to be ruled entirely by Germans, since the heads of [illegible] houses are, for the most part, of German [illegible]. The British Royal House is of pure German descent; the Austrian Emperor is a German, [illegible] the Spanish Princes. The [illegible] King of Sweden [illegible] (the founder of the present line [illegible]), but his recent ancestors have been [illegible]. In fact, the French Royal lines, the [illegible], and the Italians are the only non-German [illegible] the Royal houses of Europe. [illegible] kings and princes of the former Turkish provinces—Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Roumania—are Germans.

THE GILGIT DURBAR.

At the great Durbar held at Gilgit on Tuesday all the neighbouring chiefs, headmen and syeds were present. Hundreds of people from all sides had trooped in for the occasion, and all the levies who did such good service at Mastuj and with Colonel Kelly's force had been summoned to receive special rewards and the thanks of the Government. The natural impressiveness of such a large gathering of picturesque chiefs with their followers was heightened by the presence of the troops, including the Mountain Artillery. Everything was done to appeal to the imagination of the spectators, and the result was most successful.

Sir George Robertson, the British Agent, entered the Darbar under a salute of 11 guns, and took his seat on a canopied dais between the Kashmir Governor and Cashmir General Commanding the Imperial Service troops at Gilgit. British officers, Kashmir officers, non-commissioned officers and European subordinates were on the right and below them spaces were reserved for the tribal headmen from the Indus Valley, including Gor, Chilas, Bodar, [illegible] Thor, and the heads of the villages in Hunza-Nagar, Punial, Yasin, Ghizr and Mastuj. To the left were all the rajas and chiefs, their relatives, the religious leaders of the people, and all those who by birth or position were entitled to a prominent place in the Durbar.

The proceedings were opened by all the rajas and chiefs in strict order of precedence presenting "nazars" or gifts to the British Agent, the Oriental method of doing homage, followed by all the Kashmir commissioned officers paying similar compliments.

Then Sir George Robertson rose and addressed the Durbar. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the loyalty and devotion of the tribal leaders and the tribal levies during the late Chitral imbroglio, reserving the highest panegyrics for the Mirs of Hunza and Najar and the Rajas of Punial, but assuring everyone, both great and small, that both the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Government of India appreciated their services and were gratified by the enthusiastic loyalty they had displayed. He then referred to the changes which the Government of India had been forced to make in consequence of the recent lamentable trouble in Chitral, and pointed out how in every step when they had taken the Government of India had been anxious [illegible] for the welfare and of the happiness of the frontier people. He instanced, as showing the unselfishness of the Government policy the case of Dir, Jandoul and Swat, how, although the people had violated the conditions laid down by the Government in their proclamation to the tribes, the Government of India had nevertheless refrained from annexing their fertile countries, the revenue of which would have helped in some measure to recoup the Government for the great cost of the Chitral Relief Force Expedition. Reverting to Chitral, he repeated the story of Sher Afzul's advance, how he (Sir George Robertson), following out the known and understood policy of the Government in deferring as much as possible to the wishes of the people, wrote at once to Sher Afzul, inviting him to Chitral and promising him all honour and respect and adding the assurance that as the people of Chitral were so numerously and strongly in his favour the Government of India would raise no objection to his being made Mehtar. Now Sher Afzul's reply was to order him out of the Fort and to break down all the roads between Chitral and Mastuj. Sir George Robertson went on to remark upon the treachery shown by the Chitralis, who, believing Sher Afzul to be the strongest, deserted "en masse" and went over to the enemy. He next related how when the fight was over great mercy and kindness had been shown to the vanquished and declared that no single life had been forfeited, but that the people had been allowed to return quietly and peaceably to their homes. He observed that Chitral had now again been placed under its own legitimate prince and no interference had been made with its people in any way. Sir George Robertson showed also that the separation of the Khushwakt from the Katur country had been made because the former people almost unanimously clamoured for it, and because the latter could no longer retain the conquest they had made by treachery and deceit without the help of the Government of India.

He formally appointed Mehterjoo Bahadur Khan, Governor of Mastuj; Hakim Murban Shah, Governor of Ghizr; and Mehterjoo Abdul Rahman Khan, Governor of Yasin, and defined the limits of their respective Governorships. Finally, with more words of friendship, confidence and congratulation, he presented the Chiefs of Hunza Nagar and Punial each with a decoration, and with gifts from His Excellency the Viceroy and girded them each with a sword of honour, also sent to them by the Viceroy of India. Khillats were then presented to all who were entitled to them, and a most interesting and impressive ceremony was brought to a close.

PUNJAB POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Polo Tournament of 1895 has been one of the most successful ever held in Mian Mir. The entries were exceptionally large and in the majority of matches the form shown by the teams had been distinctly good. The result was unexpected, but at the same time most satisfactory in that the winning team proved themselves superior to their opponents by sheer skill. No element of luck favoured one side or the other, and the more the result is considered the more definitely does it appear that combination, i.e., the art of playing as a team and not as four individuals, is as much an essential here as in rowing for the 'Grand Challenge' at Henley, or in playing a first-class football match. To those who have watched closely the play of the 18th Hussars, the feature which distinguishes them as a team from all other competitors, is their perfect combination. Neither their hitting, which is very accurate, nor their ponies, which are second to none, would have secured for them a victory over 1st Patiala, had they not been a better disciplined team. Individually their play was often very brilliant, but their superiority lay not so much in out-doing their opponents man for man, as in out-manœuvring them as a body. There was no unnecessary 'hustling' for the ball, the 'backing up' was consistent, and while playing a really hard and dashing game the team took less out of their ponies than any of their opponents. They exhibited a power of saving their animals, and yet never neglecting to seize opportunities, which declared them to be horsemen as well as polo players.

The question naturally suggests itself in connection with the victory of the 18th Hussars as to whether the Maharaja's team were playing up to their form in previous years. Hira Singh was suffering from fever at the time he played the match, and there is little doubt that his defence was not equal to that of former years. But while making allowances for this, it is necessary to remember that Corbett was thoroughly ill at the time too, and that Hira Singh has never been anything like as hard pressed in previous years as he was on this occasion. Last year the Guides threatened Patiala during the first two chuckers, but it was evident from the outset that their ponies were slower than those of their opponents, with one brilliant exception, and in the last two periods, despite a really fine defence, they were practically ridden over. Heretofore Hira Singh has 'fed' his forwards, and occasionally made a brilliant rush himself; he never has had to defend his goal against a fairly constant and combined attack. As to the other members of the defeated team, we failed to see any deterioration in form save such as was naturally accounted for by remembering that, to the oriental, especially, it is a great deal easier to play a good winning game, than a good losing game.

At the same time it is just to remember to how great an extent the Maharaja of Patiala has improved the standard of play in this tournament. It is true he has been defeated, but he has to some extent educated those who defeated him.—"C and M. Gazette."

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

A Telegram dated Fort Lunglah, 31st December says:—As Jaduna and Kaplehya have failed to comply with the demands made by Major Shakespear on the 27th, viz., that 60 guns should be paid by the 29th and 80 coolies sent by the same date to work for ten days at Fort Tregear, the search for and destruction of "dhan" was begun yesterday. No resistence was offered to our men in the prosecution of this work of destruction, but only a small quantity of rice was burned, as it is hoped that when the chiefs see that we are in earnest and that we mean to do what we have threatened they will realise the wisdom of submission and the futility of trying to defy the British Power. It would appear that they are already beginning to lose heart as Kairuma has paid in instalments 57 guns out of the 80 demanded, while Jaduna and Kaplehya have given up 19 up to date—a small number out of the required 60, but sufficient at least to show that they begin to contemplate yielding. These two latter chiefs supply all the rice, pigs, goats, &c., required for the column. I fancy they will soon realise that the sooner they pay their fines, the sooner the army will leave and so afford them a better chance of keeping some of their food for their own use.

An interesting meeting was, a Paris correspondent says, held the other day at the Elysee, in the old dining-room known as the Salle Murat. It was called by Mlle. Lucie Faure. The summonses were sent to youths and school-girls under fourteen, and the object was to bring a number of her young friends into a rescue league calling itself the Fraternal League of French Well-to-do Children for the purpose of helping to educate and to save poor sick and abandoned waifs. About a score of youthful misses attended with their mothers, who, however, had to stay in a room apart. The President's daughter read an address, in which she stated the aims she had in view. Mlle. Faure has an oval face, a smooth complexion, a slightly aquiline nose, and an air of modest assurance. She began by reading the draft statutes of the League, which she and some friends had devised. The Minister of the Interior, she said, would be asked to authorise the League, and the meeting would discuss the best means for bringing in members and extending the field of operations. The election of the Committee was gone through with childish glee, which did not exclude seriousness. In her "Allocution," Mlle. Faure said she did not want her girl hearers to cast aside their dolls, but she assured them they would find much greater pleasure in relieving the wants of orphans and sick waifs than any toys could afford them. The joy [illegible] reaped from helping others was so pure that [illegible] failed to understand it when they had not learned it from their own experience. One should give in such a way as to make those who received feel happy, and not humbled. So said Saint Elizabeth. She also said, "Never lose an opportunity to make a child happy."

Among the neighbours who annoyed Carlyle none perhaps gave him so much trouble as the boys who played about near his house. They made no secret of their dislike of the philosopher, and (says Mr. Elliot Stock) stood in dread of his stick when he went abroad. James Waylen, who did a great part of the research for the "Cromwell," and who was at Carlyle's house almost daily, was one morning standing on the doorstep of the house in Cheyne Row, waiting to be let in, when one of these young urchins came up to him in a deferential manner, and, touching his cap, said, "Please, sir, would you ask Lord Carlyle to give me my top? It's tumbled down his airey." We can well imagine how, during the morning's work, Carlyle and Waylen chuckled together over the conciliatory title which the lad had created for his enemy.

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EXTRAORDINARY CASES OF BIGAMY.

A MAN WITH SEVEN WIVES.

[illegible] court on the 11th [illegible] Hall, Q.C., M.P., [illegible] Coleman, [illegible] described as a traveller, [illegible] committed bigamy with [illegible] Hodgetts.—Mr. Charles Mathews [illegible] the Treasury, instructed by Mr. [illegible] defended. The case is one of [illegible] for many years [illegible] was very cruel and very [illegible] was married to a young [illegible] Manchester in 18[illegible]. [illegible] the result of the match. In 18[illegible] he [illegible] deserted his wife and family, [illegible]. Shortly after this he made [illegible] young woman named Martha [illegible] induced under a promise of marriage [illegible] to Brussels [illegible] that implied [illegible] he was a married man. When she [illegible] him with it he said his wife was mad [illegible] an [illegible] that she was likely to die, and that when she [illegible] his intention of making her his wife. [illegible] she continued to [illegible] but he ultimately deserted her, [illegible] destitute, and she was compelled to apply to the British Consul to send her back to England. When she got to London she met the prisoner, who then paid her fare to Manchester, where he continued to visit her down to two years ago. In the meantime, however, he had been marrying other women. There were two children of this alliance. In the same years, 1886, he made the acquaintance of a most respectable young lady named Beatrice Caroline Hodgetts, who resided with her widowed mother, a lady of some means at East [illegible], and two years afterwards the young woman married the prisoner at the Hotel de Ville, in [illegible]. They returned to this country and lived at Vauxhall Bridge-road. Subsequently they went to Paris, where they lived until the year 1891. The prisoner, however, was frequently away from Paris in England upon various pretexts, and during that time spent between 6,000 and 7,000, of Miss Hodgetts' money. Eventually he left her, and she did not see him again until she met him accidentally in London in the early part of this year, and having in the meantime found she had been [illegible] had him arrested. He was, however, admitted to bail, when he absconded, and was not heard of again until in October the police learned that he was in custody in Manchester on [illegible] charge. [illegible] the time prisoner was living with Miss Hodgetts, however, he was visiting Miss Smith as her husband, and it would also [illegible] carrying on intrigues with other women. When he was arrested two bogus marriage certificates were found, one relating to a marriage with a young woman named Sherrard in 1885, and another with a young woman named Nellie Brown in 1887, and the prisoner was actually living with his "wife" at the time of his arrest. As showing still further light upon the character of the prisoner, counsel read a letter written by him on his arrest to his real wife, whom he had so cruelly deserted in 1880. The letter was written from Strangeways Gaol, and said:—"From a remark which Mr. Dyke made on Tuesday a ray of hope awakened itself within me, whereby I saw the dawn of a better life for both of us if I could but get out of this sad difficulty. Otherwise, I have felt a strong desire for death to come quickly. I must tell you frankly I never for one moment, Polly, imagined during all these years you ever had a spark of genuine love for me, otherwise I do assure you we would have now been living a very different life. Ah, well! let bygones be bygones; it is now the present we have to face, and should God, in His infinite and mysterious ways, by the means of a reunion I can most devoutly say nothing shall be wanting upon my part to do that which is religiously right towards you and our dear children." After stating that he had asked the intervention of a friend, the letter proceeded, "Should his errand of mercy prove unsuccessful, why, then, of course, I must bow to the inevitable, and if my end should happen I want you to dispose of my body to the medical people at Owens College; you will obtain, I think, a few pounds for it, and if possible get cousin Arthur to know, because I'm anxious for him to have the synopsis of my head. I'm sure they will find something peculiar in respect to my brain. Oh what an irony of fate this is! Here I am on the very ground where I have spent many happy, happy hours of my childhood, and here I am spending the most wretched days of my existence. I feel, Polly, that I should very much like to see you, but somehow I feel afraid to do so. I hope and pray for the best. Give my devout love to the children and accept the same yourself, from your affectionate but broken-hearted husband, Will. My poor, dear mother, it's her birthday next week. What sorrow for her, how sad! Good-bye, and may God bless you, and may you and our dear children be happy and prosperous. Amen!" This letter was enclosed in an unstamped envelope, containing the words, "Sorry no stamp, from Will," and the prisoner's wife had to pay the post-office surcharge of twopence.

Evidence was called in substantiation of these facts. The young woman Smith deposed as to her being left absolutely destitute in Paris, and said there were two children born.—Mr. Noble asked the names in which the children were registered. The Recorder directed the witness not to answer the question, and asked why this attempt was being made to bring shame on the children. Mr. Noble said he was instructed to ask the question.—The Recorder said counsel ought to exercise a little discretion, and not allow themselves to be made the medium of villainous spite.—Miss Hodgetts said her mother died in 18[illegible], when the prisoner, with the exception of 50l., had the residue of her estate. Two police officers from Manchester said that when prisoner was arrested on the [illegible] charge about 2,000 letters [illegible] his [illegible] transaction were found.—Charles Coleman, the prisoner's son, said prisoner deserted his mother in 188[illegible], and she was compelled to apply to the parish for relief.

Mr. Noble, in defence, asked the jury to believe that the prisoner was brought [illegible] with [illegible] certain [illegible] that her mother, who knew he was a married man, asked him to do so.

The Recorder—Do you seriously ask the jury to believe that this most respectable woman, who is dead and cannot defend her reputation, was willing that her daughter should go through this ceremony with a married man, knowing that any children which might be born would be illegitimate? Such a defence must be the vilest of slanders on a dead woman.

Mr. Noble said he was so instructed, and he appealed to the jury to take a merciful view of the prisoner's conduct.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty."

Mr. Mathews said he ought to tell the Court, with reference to the marriage certificates found in the prisoner's possession, that Miss Sherrard was a school mistress in Manchester. She was seduced by the prisoner in 1883, and lost her situation, and then lived with the prisoner as his wife. In the case of the other certificate, Miss Brown was living with the prisoner at the time he was arrested. The correspondence found in the prisoner's possession showed that, at the time of his arrest he was writing to no less than five women as his wives, and that he had been so corresponding with no less than seven in all. He was the father of 22 children, of whom 13 were illegitimate.

The Recorder said the prisoner had added to his heinous offence by uttering the most outrageous slanders against a poor woman who was dead. The case was, without exception, the most serious one of its kind that had come within his professional experience, and he should not be doing his duty if he did not pass the maximum sentence which the law allowed, which was that prisoner be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

ABOUT CHRISTMAS CARDS.

"Woman's Life," the latest of Sir George Newnes' ventures in penny weekly form, under the title of "Men who interest Women" gives some interesting information about the Christmas card business, in the course of an interview with Mr. Adolf Tuck.

"We started," said Mr. Adolf, "in 1866 with 15 employees on the premises. Since then we have gradually increased our numbers until to-day, our staff at the present time being over 260, whilst indirectly we employ over 3000 persons, amongst whom many earn £4[illegible] or £500 a year."

"To what do you attribute your success?" we asked.

"To continually going 'one better' (that's our motto) every year. Instead of turning out the same description of card season after season; we with few exceptions, have always had fresh ideas and designs. In former years, a piece of cardboard with frilled edges, on which would be depicted a church or cottage surrounded by snow, was the stereotyped 'message' to a friend, or if a more expensive one was required, a pinch of frost and a verse or two at the back would satisfy the demand. Now, thanks to the advance in the taste of the public, who of course have been coached up to it, we must be ever ready with new patterns and the finest of designs. Of course, the production becomes more expensive; for instance, a designer nowadays can command £1000 a year, but the increased cost is easily met, as people never mind paying a little more if they get genuine artistic work."

"Are there many artists who do this work?"

"Nearly all of the better class do a little. We use the Works of Marcus Stone, G. Wetherley, W. S. Coleman, Dudley Hardy, and many others quite as well known, and for work of this description you have to pay generously. Then, again, there are the verses, most of which are composed by people in the front rank. Miss Havergal was a constant contributor, and amongst the best known names will be found those of Miss H. M. Burnside, Clifton Bingham, and F. Weatherley, whilst one of the most popular workers is Samuel Cowan, who will often receive as much as half a guinea for a four-lines verse. On one occasion we made an offer to Tennyson, which amounted to ten guineas a line, but as we required the copyright he declined, as he always kept his rights for his family.

"As to price, you can go from a halfpenny to 10s. 6d. We frequently have orders for five, ten, and fifteen guinea cards, these being specially designed and painted, and I can assure you we do not care for this kind of work, [illegible] cannot refuse it. Of course [illegible] than these have been given, the largest [illegible] was painted by an eminent Royal [illegible] and there are many 'picture' cards [illegible] could, it is said, cost enormous sums, being [illegible] by famous [illegible] for their friends. I may [illegible] the Princess of Wales spends nearly [illegible] in Christmas cards every year."

"[illegible] question: do you think that Christmas cards [illegible] out of fashion?"

[illegible]

Mr. Faithfull Begg, M.P., replying to a letter from Mr. Mackay, of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association, on the temperance question, states that his late father, Dr. Begg, was not a total abstainer, but, on the contrary, enjoyed a glass of toddy up to the day of his death.

NOT A DYE.

[illegible] writing in the "St. James's Budget," says:—Many good women, who would not [illegible] confessed dye, soothe their consciences while they stain their whitening locks with what it pleases them to call a wash—perhaps a hair restorer. [illegible] it is not a dye; and to be able to say this keeps their hair white and their hair a uniform brown, and lifts them above the ruck of their less scrupulous sisters who unmistakably and honestly dye. Many other things besides hair restorers are only washes, surface-only appearances beautifying the surface, not matters integral to the substance. And just as our good women are not ashamed to use the wash, so are they not ashamed to use it on those appearances which have no more body behind them than silhouettes or Eliza women. Skin deep, no thicker thinnest gold-leaf, is their warmly expressed sympathy, their pretty show of affection, their nicely balanced love. Not a square inch thoroughly dyed through. It is only washed over with a shining, sweet resemblance which in the hurry-skurry of life does quite as well as the real thing. We are all in such haste over the mere fact of living, we have no time to stop and prove anything. Systems, discoveries, inventions, changes, and men and women, have all to be taken on trust; and with people above all, society lays its rapid lines on the slight trestles of appearance, and accepts its various members very much at their own valuation. Make a good appearance, and the world greets you with a friendly nod as you pass by. You may be as hollow as those fabled Elle women, but no one will go round to see the truth of things hidden so long as that which is seen is fair and commendable. In fact, the world does not much affect thoroughness in some things. The wash suits it better, and a well-fitting mask does quite as well as flesh and blood. Thus, the wash of superficial sympathy that goes no deeper than the lips and the vocal cords, soothes the suffering soul as effectually as if it were genuine ingrain. It is only when the substantial quality of this glib affection is essayed by those who were rash enough to trust without reserve, that its intrinsic worthlessness is discovered. The sorrow, like the folly, lies with those who plunged headlong, without caution or discrimination—who neglected the sage advice we all know of "glissez, mortels, ne vous appuyez pas," and treated thin ice as if it had been a marble flooring. Had they remembered that advice, and tested the difference there is between thin ice and marble, they would not have come to grief. As it is, when the intense meet the superficial, and the sincere have dealings with the patronisers of washes and hair restorers, the former suffer and the latter are detected. Which in no wise helps the sufferer whose sorrow lies in that very fact of detection.

Sometimes the wash goes for discredit, not loveliness, and is but skin-deep all the same as that other. That grumpy old bear with his uncouth manner and short temper—it is a mere wash of surliness, not a dye going through warp and woof and not to be rubbed out of the character whatever the friction used. It is merely on the outside; and, inversely to the scratching of a polished Russian which reveals the Tartar, the scratching of our human Baloo reveals the substance of a saint. Many of your superficially unpleasant friends are all radiant within when you break through the husk and come to the core, just as many of your pleasant ones in ordinary matters are full of spikes and thorns when you strip off the smooth and shining surface and come to the bed-rock of the character. In your hour of prosperity your human Baloo growled and sniffed. Not to him is it given to play the supple courtier, or to bask in the sunlight with the cats and peacocks. With the soft and fragrant things of life he has no sympathy; and when the victors march through the streets in triumph he retreats into his den and takes no part in the pageant. But try him when the dark days come, and you will find his surly mood a mere wash, no more—a husk, no more intrinsic than that wherein the radiant Princess was enveloped, with no more effect on the real nature within than has the shaggy pelt on the heart and delicate little capillaries beneath. On the other hand, try your fair-weather friends—the cats and the peacocks who love to bask in the sun—and ask them to sit with you in the gloom of your despair, in the wreck of your ruin, and with them too you will find the difference there is between the seeming and the real—between which is a wash and that which is a dye.

How deep does much of the current learning of our young lions go? How much is due to real study whereby these facts, these phrases have been made part and parcel of the furniture of the mind, and how much to those clever cribs which supply such a copious amount of wash? Books of extracts, and books of quotations, abound on our shelves; and who takes the trouble to go to the fountain-head when he can have the water of the Pierian spring delivered to him at his own house, bottled ready for use? Even those of Hippocrene can be had for a few pence, and a rhyming dictionary is not an unknown possession in the libraries of our poets. We have boiled down so much that was once both tough and large—and learning has followed on the same lines as Liebig and bovril. The taste of the day goes for concentration and the crumpling up of intermediate steps; for pigmies sitting on the shoulders of giants and brave little tailors taking advantage of opportunities and profiting by occasions.

But it is all as superficial as so much wash, and when we read the productions of certain of our contemporaries we can put our finger on the places which, doing their best to make appear profound, are in reality mere pretences of scholarship, having no deeper roots than handy books and books of extracts. So too of much of that queer stuff which passes for psychology, and is nothing but a wash—a mere imitation of certain stereotyped forms compounded with showy adjectives and audacious sentiments. There is more human nature in one [illegible] of Fielding, Sterne, Richardson, and Miss Austen, than the whole volume of those so-called [illegible] plays and novels, where the women are no more like living women than marionettes. Nay, there is more real human nature in Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book, than in these revolting presentations.

For then these older writers were, and Rudyard Kipling, who is not old, is thorough. There is nothing of the mere wash about them; and their work has [illegible] into the category of the washed over, not the dyed ingrain. The religion which contents itself here with forms and ceremonies—there with mystic phrases—which is so scrupulous as to the outside of the platter, while it turns a blind eye to the smirches and stains on the inside—what is that but a mere wash, of no more value than the few drops of indigo which stains the linen a faint blue?

The patriotism which has one word for the extension of the empire, and two for private concessions for its own advantage, leaves the true-hearted son of the Mother cold and sceptical. And when public reformers blare and bleat against certain iniquities, and by so doing gain pelf and credit, we may be excused when we have our little doubts running like ants about the solid ground of our judgment—when we look at the thinness of the surface-colour and say, "A wash, not a dye."

EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Some definite facts and figures showing the exact effects of smoking cigarettes have at last been obtained by a scientist, who has experimented upon young college students.

The student to be experimented upon first lay down on a couch, and his right arm, which was bared to the shoulder, was extended upon a low table, with the palm of the hand upwards. The Professor then took up a narrow strip of bamboo about three feet in length and very light. Upon one part of the wrist, over a bone, and in a place where it would be steady, a cork was fastened. To this the bamboo strip was affixed. Another cork was placed on the wrist directly over the vein where the pulse-beat is most easily felt.

The end of the bamboo strip rested on this second cork, and it rose and fell with each pulsation. This motion was plainly visible to all of the class of students who surrounded the Professor during his experiments.

The first record taken was the normal pulse of the student on the sofa. This fluctuated from 62 to 67 per minute, rising in one instance to 71. The total beats of the normal pulse for five minutes was 332, or an average of 66 2-3.

The student on the sofa then began to smoke a cigarette, "inhaling" the smoke as many cigarette-smokers do. His pulse immediately jumped up. The first minute it reached 73, which was a higher record than any normal pulsation could show for a single minute. During the first five minutes the pulse fluctuated from 71 to 77 per minute. The total for the whole five minutes was 376. This showed that cigarette-smoking made a normal pulse which averaged 66 2-3 per minute jump to an average of 75 1-5 beats per minute.

Upon a second trial, and after waiting three minutes, his pulse went up to 83, making a total of 396, or an average of over 79 for five minutes. A third trial was then taken after the student had smoked two cigarettes. His pulse by this time remained steadily over 80. In one instance it reached the extraordinary height of 89 beats per minute. The total for five minutes was 420 beats, an average of exactly 84 beats per minute.

It will thus be seen that the normal pulse of the student, lying upon a lounge and unaffected by cigarettes, averaged 66 2-3 beats per minute, and that after smoking two cigarettes it reached an average of 84 beats per minute. The cigarette smoking had added more than 17 beats per minute to the normal pulse, an acceleration of almost 25 per cent.

A WAITRESS IN KNICKERS.

The knickered waitress is now no longer a novelty in New York. But a few weeks ago, on the day when the first of the species became visible to the public, the restaurant in which she served seemed as if it were in a state of siege. An immense crowd gathered in the street. They blocked the front of the restaurant and pressed their noses against the windows to get a glimpse of the new waitress.

The jam became so great that the proprietor telephoned to Police Headquarters for aid in preserving order. A big policeman came, and during the lunch hour he was busy prodding solid-looking, wealthy citizens in the ribs and making them move on. He sent for aid in the good work, and three more blue coats came and assisted him. Bank presidents and large manufacturers pushed and jostled each other in a wild desire to get a look at the bloomers.

Whenever the waitress came near the window to give an order to the kitchen there were wild cries, cheers, and jeers. She was quite self-possessed at first, but after the excitement had been going on for an hour she grew red and a little confused.

The proprietor had a proclamation to the public printed on the back of his bill of fare. "We believe it is the coming dress for the fair sex," said the proclamation grandly, "it being not only becoming but modest as well. If we go back far enough into history we find that the men wore the skirts and the women the pants. We, having usurped women's original costume, surely have no right now to kick if she in this age of innovations on the prejudices of the past, reasserts her rights to the use of a costume which is certainly more desirable than dust-sweeping, disease-gathering, clumsy skirts.

"Our waitresses, as the public well knows, are all nice, modest girls, and none of them will be forced to adopt the new costume against her wishes. We are here not to enforce any arbitrary reforms, but to respect their wishes and to protect their rights.

"We bespeak for our waitresses that same courtesy and respect from all our patrons which they have heretofore shown our girls, and when the experiment shall have been properly tested as to the propriety, utility, and convenience of the new costume, we will [illegible] to whatever verdict may be rendered [illegible] class of [illegible] patrons." [illegible] signed the agreement [illegible] resigned when they saw the crowd, and the others went home, saying that [illegible]

The scene in the [illegible] the window continued until late in the afternoon.

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

"Land of the Rising Sun." This, of course, means Japan, of the scenic beauties of which the work before us is an admirably illustrated record. Mr. Alfred [illegible] writes a review of Mr. A. Parson's "Notes in Japan." Parson's book on Japan differs from most others which we have seen. The author's main and direct purpose was to paint the country, which he had been dreaming of for years. He has "done" his Japan, through its spring, summer, and autumn seasons, and on its mountains and plains, and this volume contains some hundred and twenty of his drawings. The workmanship of a great many of them is distinguished by rare delicacy and poetic feeling. Unlike most other travellers, Mr. Parsons by no means maintains an unbroken strain of ecstacy about the land of flowers and the rising sun. He has had his discomforts and he describes them; he found in Japan things that were not beautiful, and he says so. His praise is discreet. Thus, he says in one place, "Notwithstanding the advantage of cooler nights, I was glad to leave the green mountains, with their constant rain and mists, and the shut-in valleys, where it was impossible to see more than a hundred yards away, and get down again into the broader horizons and bigger skies of the plains." For one reason, Mr. Parson's book is so pleasant to read, just because it is so unmethodical. From a description of some scene of floral beauty we may come upon an account of some queer barbaric custom, or of some dreadful contrast to the gentleness for which the "Japs" are famous. Take the following passage:

> The family affections are strong in Japan, and the love between parents and children, and among the children themselves, is always pleasant to see. The little ones are never slapped or shaken or pulled about roughly; you may wander through the streets for days without hearing a child cry, nor do they often quarrel in their play. But it is possible to go too far, even in filial piety. There was a murder trial while I was in the country, and by the evidence it appeared that the prisoner's mother was blind, that the doctor had prescribed the application of a warm human liver, and that he, as he could find no other way to get remedy, had killed his wife in order to restore his mother's sight.

"The English or the East" have, we fear, still a great deal to learn. In another page Mr. Parson's gives us, in his off-hand way, the myth of the origin of the tea plant:

> Daruma, an Indian saint of the sixth century, often represented in Japanese art either crossing the ocean on a reed, or sitting a monument of patience, with his hands in his sleeves, was the father of the tea-plant. After years of sleepless watching and prayer he suddenly got drowsy, and at last his eye-lids closed and he peacefully slept. When he awoke he was so ashamed of this pardonable weakness that he cut off the offending eyelids and threw them on the ground, where they instantly took root and sprouted into the shrub which has ever since had power to keep the world awake.

Talk of Shakespeare leaving so much to the imagination of his audiences—what of the following account of a Japanese play?

> All the members of the company, who in this troupe were women, were mounted on horseback. There was a small stage, with a set scene at the back, and in front of it, on the same level as the spectators, a space of bare earth on which the action took place. The play consisted mostly of combats; the swords and other necessary properties were brought in by attendants, and placed on high stand, whose they could be easily reached by the actors, and the horses were then led into position, and held there while the fighting went on. None of the performers fell off, but beyond this there was no horsemanship; they could not even get their steeds on and off the stage without the help of a groom.

The English of the West may laugh at the forgoing. But multitudes of them are as primitive in their ideas of the stage as the Japanese whom Mr. Parsons saw. Lately, a drama called "Tel-el-Kebir"—consisting of nothing but fights—drew large and enthusiastic audiences at Nottingham Goose Fair. The spectators were "fetched" by the single combat between Admiral Seymour and poor old Arabi. It was a magnificent success, and the manager, at the end of the play, delivered a speech on the elevating influences of the drama. The actor, said he must be a gentleman. Mr. Parsons quotes him—"Ow, I larsk could a chimney sweep (if there's a chimney sweep present, I beg his pardon), 'ow could 'e act the part of a prince or a nobleman? 'E could not do it my friends; 'e's not 'ad the hedjucation." Speaking of the manners of the country folk, Mr. Parsons says they are so docile that "a little string stretched across a road is enough to close the thoroughfare." This strikes him as being in curious contrast with what one has read about their "desperate wars and bloody revolutions." The following criticism of Japanese drawing is very interesting:

> Japanese drawings of flowers—and they usually draw them beautifully—are often influenced in some way by a tradition. The man who invented the method was a true impressionist; he seized what appeared to him characteristic of the plant, and insisted on that to the exclusion of other truths, thus founding a manner which all following artists imitated. In time, what he saw as characteristic, became exaggerated, by his disciples, who looked at nature only through his eyes and not with their own, and I have observed that the flowers which are most frequently drawn are not depicted so naturally as those less popular ones, in books of botany and such like, for drawings which there is no recognised method, and where the draughtsman had no rely entirely on his own observation for his facts.

In landscape, says Mr. Parsons, the Japanese artists are not more conservative than Claude or David Cox. Only they record their impressions in a different way. They are under the influence of a tradition. Western methods, says Mr. Parsons, may in time teach the Japanese more freedom, but he thinks that at present their influence does more harm than good. This last is true of British India.

REFUGEES IN EMBASSIES.

Kutchuk Said's position as a refugee in the house of the British Ambassador at Pera was peculiar and full of interest to the students of international law as well as to the politician and the general public. There are no very clear notions abroad as to the precise value of an Ambassador's residence as a place of asylum. That is partly because the international law is in itself vague and indefinite on this subject. There is a sort of fiction that an Ambassador's house is outside the territory of the kingdom in which it is situated; that the residence as well as the person of a foreign Ambassador is protected by the flag of the [illegible], and that it is a place inviolable. For certain purposes this legal fiction has the force of truth, but after all it has important limitations. In Europe, according to Hall's International Law, "it has been completely established that the house of a diplomatic agent gives no protection for ordinary crimes or to persons accused of crimes against the State. The Minister must refuse to harbour applicants for refuge, or if he allows them to enter he must give them up on demand. In Central and Southern America matters are different. It is an instance of how large a margin of indefiniteness runs along the border of diplomatic privilege that the custom of granting asylum to political refugees in the houses of diplomatic, and even of consular, agents, still probably exists in the Spanish-American Republics. It at least lasted there so recently that in 1879 the Government of the United States suggested, but apparently without success, that the chief Powers should combine in instructing their agents to refuse asylum for the future."

In Pitt Cobbett's "Leading Cases and Opinions on house International Law" it is said of an Ambassador's or hotel that "it is inviolable, and cannot generally be entered by the police or by other officers, but it must not be converted into an asylum for fugitives from justice." But Kutchuk Said did not claim the hospitality of the British Embassy at Pera as a fugitive from justice; nor was his surrender demanded, so far as we know, on any pretext that he was fleeing from justice, or was even a political refugee. On the contrary, the Palace officials, who were going to and from the Embassy begging Said to come out of his retreat, were reported to have assured him that there was nothing to fear. While he remained at the Embassy he was obviously disobeying the commands of his Sovereign, but it has yet to be decided whether for that offence his surrender ever was or could have been demanded. He disobeyed only as the wise fly who refused the invitation of the spider. If Said had gone on board a British man-of-war his case would have been met apparently by this rule which we quote from Hall: "If the captain of a vessel were to allow political refugees to maintain communication with the shore, and to make the ship a focus of intrigue. . . . The disregard of the sovereign rights of the State would justify the exceptional measure of expulsion. The case is again differ as if a political refugee is granted simple hospitality. The right to protect him has been acquired by custom. He ought not to be sought out or invited, but if he appears at the side of the ship and asks admittance he need not be turned away, and so long as he is innocuous the territorial Government has no right either to demand his surrender or to expel the ship on account of his reception." A ship of war, however, is neutral territory in a more definite sense than an Embassy, for if even a criminal once gets himself taken on board a ship he cannot be taken out of the vessel. His surrender must be obtained diplomatically. The Embassy as we have seen is not so inviolable in the case of crimes. The position of Kutchuk Said would probably have been more secure in the Embassy, which he has now quitted, if there had never been any Palace official admitted to see him. It has been contended in other cases that when the police of the State in which the Embassy is situated is once admitted the extra-territorial privilege of the Ambassador is waived. An authentic account of the diplomatic discussions which may have taken place on Said's reception at the Embassy will be eagerly awaited by the reporters of leading cases in international law. It will also be important to them to know the exact circumstances of Said's return to his residence.

DEAN HOLE'S STORIES.

Dean Hole in his newly published work is emphatic in his praises of the hospitality of the New York Clubs. At the Lotos Club the quaintest story of the evening was told by Dr. Greer. It was of a tedious, monotonous preacher who had exhausted the patience of his hearers by an elaborate dissertation on the four greater prophets when to their sad disgust he passed on to the minor prophets, and asked, "Now my brethren, where shall we place Hosea?" A man rose from the congregation and said, "You can place him here sir; I'm off."

The Dean mentions that there were several passengers on the Majestic addicted to card-playing and making bets on the day's run. Asked somewhat imprudently to take part in these proceedings by a principal promoter, the Dean replied, "Sir, I do not want your money, and I will take care that you don't have mine."

Dean Hole relates that a friend of his was forty years ago with the miners in Denver and one night as they were smoking their pipes around the camp fire, he mentioned in conversation that he came from Southwell. "Southwell, in Nottinghamshire!" exclaimed a neighbour, not of prepossessing aspect, but with much animation. "Yes," my friend replied, "do you know it?" "Know it?" said the inquirer, "know it? I should think I do. The best jail I ever was in!"

When the Dean was in America he confesses he did not like the incrusive interviewer, nor did he approve of such head-lines in the papers as "Dean Hole's Calves," or "Five Men Cooked."

Another of the Dean's stories. It is said that a chairman, after a depressing address, assured the speaker that his discourse was "moving, soothing, and satisfying." When reproved next morning—having commended a dismal failure, he denied the charge, and maintained that he had uttered no approbation, but only simple facts, namely, that the lecture was "moving," because a large proportion of the audience fidgeted in their seats, and several left the room; it was "soothing," because many fell asleep; and it was "satisfying," because there was not a single person present who had not had quite enough.

There will be practically few changes in the construction of cycles for next season, nor is anything very startling in tyres expected. We read that many makers have assured the *Ironmonger* that prices will not be advanced.

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (Rs. 2-8) and Hishal Brusel [illegible] (Rs. 1), of MADON, SONS and Co.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Hare, with his family, sailed the other day to fulfil his long round of engagements in the United States, where the talents which have secured him an unique position on the English stage are as yet known only by repute. He is certain to receive a splendid welcome. Meanwhile, Mr. Edgar Pemberton's biography, which is out in London, and is presumptively published simultaneously in the form of an American edition in America—in compliance with the rather hard conditions of the recent Act of Congress—will furnish American playgoers with a convenient synopsis of his career. Unfortunately few dramatic biographies are quite satisfactory, and Mr. Pemberton's memoir is no exception to the rule. Mr. Goodman's "Life of Mrs. Keeley," published the other day, was rather a collection of miscellaneous material than a well-planned biography, and Mr. Pemberton's work is too slight and too plodding in its method to attract readers who are not enthusiasts for the stage. The author, however, only claims for it the character of "a brief chronicle," and it is at least a careful record of facts and dates, and as such a valuable book of reference for those who are interested in our theatrical annals.

The volume will serve at least to dispel a common delusion—arising probably from the fact that Mr. Hare has so often played old men parts with marks success—that he is an actor of rather limited range. The fact is just the other way. His old men have not been replicas of a fine original; it is not too much to say that they form an extensive gallery of distinct portraits drawn with equal firmness and subtlety of touch. Who will say that his Lord Ptarmigant, his Lord Kildare, his Beau Farintosh, his Baron Croodle, and, perhaps, finest of them all, his Duke of St. Olphers in the "The Notorious Mrs. Ebsmith," are not distinct creations? But it is far from being true that his great successes have been confined to his impersonations of old men. We have seen him "to show his versatility," as his biographer puts it, play the boy Archie Hamilton in "The Scrap of Paper" in knickerbockers, but we are not able to recall the face with the delight which the remembrance seems to yield to Mr. Pemberton. The alpha and omega of Mr. Hare's powers lie not quite so wide apart. Nevertheless the distance is very considerable. Witness his performance of the good-hearted, unrefined, unlettered, self-complacent cabinet-maker, Sam Gerridge, contrasted not with his old men parts only, but also with his Prince Perovsky in "Ours," with his pervading ease, his dignified courtesy, and, we may even add, his true pathos—for that little scene, in which the middle-aged diplomat, with an expression of a passing regret for his lost youth, relinquishes the woman he loves to his younger rival, was always felt, as Mr. Hare spoke the words, to be as touching as it was simple and unaffected.

Mr. Bret Harte, in an interesting letter appended to this memoir, says that this admirable actor takes with him a "limited repertory." It would be a thousand pities if it were not sufficiently extensive to furnish an adequate idea of the really wide range of his powers. Miss Mary Anderson has also written a very sympathetic and pleasing letter on the same subject, in which she tells us that the second Lord Lytton (best known to poetical readers as "Owen Meredith") once said to her, "John Hare, by virtue of the delicacy and beauty of his work, belongs to the Theatre, Français. . . . I think he belongs also to humanity at large. He is so finished in his work, so great in his simplicity, and so true to nature that his art must appeal to all classes and all nationalities." Such words have, it is to be hoped, a prophetic significance in relation to his coming tour in the New World.

Mr. Pemberton's biography further reminds us of how the actor's position has improved even within the comparatively brief period of thirty years, which covers the whole of Mr. Hare's career. We have Mr. Hare's own authority for the fact that when he was playing Sam Gerridge in "Caste," at the old Prince of Wales's Theatre, his salary was only 5l. a week. He had not, it is true, then attained to great distinction, but he had played the important part of the old nobleman in Mr. Robertson's "Society," and also Prince Perovsky, and the power and originality of his performances had been generally acknowledged. Mr. Hare tells us further that many years afterwards when "Caste" was produced at the Criterion, he declined an offer from Mr. Charles Wyndham of 100l. a week to reappear in it.

Some excitement has been caused in Carlisle by the harsh and severe terms in which the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, vicar of St. John's, has dismissed from his choir a young lady named Gibson, whose sole offence appears to have been that she had played as one of a chorus of fairies in an amateur performance of Mr. Gilbert's and Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Iolanthe." On becoming apprised of this simple fact Mr. Shepherd wrote to the young lady in the following unmeasured terms:

> Dear Miss Gibson,—I can hardly tell you how grieved and shocked I am to hear that you have been appearing for several nights on the stage of the Carlisle Theatre. It has grieved me more than anything that has occurred in connection with St. John's during many years past. You have also afforded, I hear, merriment among the young men of the choir, who freely commented upon your appearance on the stage. You will quite understand how impossible it is for me to ask you continue to be a member of St John's Choir.

Considering that "Iolanthe" is not only a very pretty but a perfectly harmless production, that has afforded innocent pleasure to numberless persons both in town and country, it is not surprising that Mr. Shepherd's intemperate outburst has been visited with very general condemnation.

"Why should there not be a German theatre in London?" is a question propounded by the "Londoner Zeitung Hermann." It is estimated that there are at the least in London 70,000 to 80,000 Germans of all classes. There are also Germans continuously passing to and fro in their business transactions with London. Our contemporary suggests the possibility of a subsidy from the State, but while our English theatres are left to unaided enterprise and are likely so to remain, this is clearly out of the question. As a commencement, we are told that Fraulein Eleanore von Driller, the distinguished German actress (who is now residing in London), has signified her willingness to defray the initial cost of the artistic arrangement out of her private funds.

THE QUADRILLE IN RHYME.

First Figure.

Right across, right across,
Muttered the ancient swain;
All will my words endorse,
Glad here to meet again.
Balance, be your first cry,
Turn to the right your eye.
A Ladies' Chain, you may try;
Then Promenade home again.

Second Figure.

Advance to the centre, then
Retire to your native den.
On the same side, cross over.
Repeat all that you have done.
Balance, adieu to the fray,
Turn with the rising sun,
Repeat this all over.

Third Figure.

This is the hardest part of the dance—
Where Mary of Scotland sails for France.
Whilst the Dauphin seeks the northern shore,
But misses the bark he is looking for.
Voyaging back as soon as may be,
They meet, [illegible] on the billowy sea,
Themselves to Port—Starboard their friends;
In a jostling way the meeting ends.
And hastening off to the nearest land,
They find themselves on a foreign strand.
Returning each to their native coast,
To journey once more from pillar to post.
At last we learn from an unknown bard,
They reach their home in a Promenade.

Fourth Figure.

Advance half-way, and then retire,
Once more advance to yonder friar,
Who will both ladies lead,
Then bravely dangle to and fro.
To represent a would-be beau
Whose suit does not succeed.
Now take the ladies from the hand
Of him who had before been grand;
With these repeat the happy sight,
Till in a circle four unite,
To pass but half-way round the ring,
When a Promenade will be just the thing.

Fifth Figure.

Commencing with a Circle Grand,
The lady turn, on your right hand,
Then patiently attend,
While the Ladies trip it in and out;
Next forward go, and face about,
And bow to borrowed friend,
There's balances, and turn to follow.
Then Promenade around the hollow.
The whole of this must be repeated
Till by your earliest choice you're greeted.

STENCILLING FOR HOUSE DECORATION.

Since hand-painting of a sort to be lived with is not possible to any but millionaires, it is well to consider the perfectly legitimate mechanical decoration produced by stencilling. It is true that stencilling, as practised by the ordinary jobbing decorator, is rarely a thing of beauty; and even if unobjectionable in the patterns he employs, is likely to be limited to a few most common-place borders and corners.

But of all forms of house decoration stencilling allows the client most liberty. For the cutting of plates is not an abstruse art; in any ordinary clever hands they may be easily made at home. Even if given to a professional to cut, the prices is very moderate. To design the pattern for one's own walls is tempting, even if one has no knack of design; it is easy to adapt some pattern from wall-papers or fabrics that lends itself to translation into stencils. If time and patience permit, it is not beyond the reach of a very moderately-gifted craftsman to apply the paint himself. By so doing much more variety of colour is possible, and the deadly monotony which is the professional idea may be not only ignored, but deliberately avoided.

Still, for practical purposes, all the amateur need do is to draw or select his own patterns and instruct workmen to carry out his scheme. Good serviceable patterns can be cut in hard cartoon paper, coated with linseed oil after the pattern has been drawn upon it, and after cutting out the required shape, stiffened with two coats of "knotting" varnish and left to dry. During the cutting of the design the paper should be laid on a sheet of glass, which secures a clean edge to each stroke given by a sharp penknife.—"Building World."

A NEAR SHAVE.

A story is told by a contemporary of a meek-faced stranger, with a distinctly ministerial air, who applied for permission to inspect a rubber factory. He knew nothing about the rubber business, he said, and after a little hesitation he was admitted. The superintendent showed him about in person, and the man's questions and comments seemed to come from the densest ignorance. Finally when the grinding-room was reached, he lingered, and asked hesitatingly:—

"Couldn't I have a specimen of that curious stuff for my cabinet?"

It was a compound the secret of which was worth thousand of pounds, but the superintendent said:—

"Certainly; cut off as much as you wish."

With eager step the visitor approached the roll of gum, took out his knife, wet the blade in his mouth, and——

"Stop where you are," said the superintendent, laying a heavy hand upon the stranger; "you are a fraud and thief. You didn't learn in a pulpit that a dry knife won't cut India-rubber."

He then showed the impostor out, and the secret was safe.

Professor Cesare Lombroso, the noted Italian criminologist, declares that one of the most striking characteristics of criminals is the absence of wisdom teeth.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilia are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetics imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and [illegible] Complexion. Each Rs. 1-8 of MADON, SONS [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

It is calculated that 105,000 women are employed as dressmakers in Paris.

A lady cyclist has a large brown basket attached to her bicycle, in which she carries her pet dog.

In writing a love letter, avoid formality. Nothing annoys a man so much as to read a cold, stiff epistle from the girl he loves.

Lady Londonderry is a great believer in exercise and fresh air, and has founded a cyclists' club for the benefit of the women and girls of Wynyard, in order to encourage them to take out-door exercise for the benefit of their health.

Madame Patti says that the reason that she has kept her youthful looks is because she never loses her temper and keeps to regular hours. "No woman," she remarks, "can keep young who often loses her temper. When I feel that my temper is getting the better of me, I always get up and leave the room."

A young girl went to a neighbour on a Saturday to ask for a book for her mother to read. Naturally she was questioned in regard to her mother's literary tastes. "Oh, she doesn't care," was the naive reply, "what sort of book it is, as long as it has a pretty binding. She wants something that she can hold in her hand when she sits in the garden on Sunday afternoon." This is a true story.

Young mothers ought to remember that her husband should be her first consideration. Of course, nursery claims cannot be neglected; but the husband should never be allowed to feel that they are preferred to his. The wife should not be so taken up with the children that she has no time to spend over his wants and needs; and she should never let him suppose she likes the children's company better than his.

Someone has started a new and novel notion in regard to choosing and wearing jewels. This is to match them as nearly as possible to the colour of the spots in one's eyes. According to this a hazel-eyed girl is wise to chose yellow, green, or brown stones. Blondes with dark blue eyes are recommended to wear sapphires, topaz, cameos, cairngorm, and amber of the deepest tints. The possessor of black eyes may be happy with black pearls and diamonds.

Opals are now no longer considered unlucky. The Queen has all along ignored that superstition. She has bestowed upon each of her daughters in turn as a wedding gift either an opal ring, brooch or brellet. Now the Americans are setting the fashion, and wearing opals as a "lucky" not unluky stone. The New York jewellers have bought up opals from all parts of the Continent by the hundred thousand, and some London jewellers have been doing their best—and begun to succeed too—in making us adopt them on this side.

A representative of "Women's Life" has been busy finding out how much the "upper ten" spend on their boots and shoes. "There is," said the manager of a Regent Street shop, "an enormous amount spent on boots by the wealthy classes. For instance, one of our customers has two pairs every month, and as each pair costs 50s., you see she lays out no less than £60 every year, and this is quite independent of some £10 which she expends on shoes. Again, we have on our books several customers whose families cost them over £100 a year in this way; ladies see a special boot or shoe in the window, and whether they want it or not it must be bought."

Women, says a well-known physician, break down more rapidly than men. The reason of this is that they allow themselves to take less real rest. When a man leaves his office he leaves business cares behind him. When a woman lets go of any work she may have in mind, she ties it to her apron-strings, as it were. She has been taught through long years of training that it is a high crime and misdemeanour to let anything escape her mind. So, when she is supposed to be at rest, she is constantly worrying herself to see if she hasn't forgotten something. In this way she carries her burden into her resting hours, and sits down amongst the roses of relaxation with her foot on the treadle that turns the grindstone of drudgery.

Ladies will be interested to know of a newly-invented hairpin, one of whose chief recommendations is that it won't drop out. This is managed in a very simple manner—namely, by bending the points, which end in a tiny bulb, slightly towards each other. You pass the hairpin right through the knot, coil, or puff to be fastened, lock the ends by passing them one over the other, and lo! the thing is as fast as can be. The invention is applied likewise to hair-wavers, which are said to be most comfortable, producing a state of frizziness in the locks which lasts for a considerable time.

The etiquette of the Papal Court forbids the wearing of decollete dresses in the presence of the Pope; moreover, His Holiness has a horror of them. It happened, however, that some American ladies, not knowing this regulation, made their appearance at a Papal reception in the lowest of Court dresses. His Holiness was much annoyed at this infringement of etiquette, but considering it beneath his dignity to make a fuss personally, he commissioned a certain popular Cardinal to tell them their costume was unusual for such an occasion. The Cardinal who prides himself on being a thorough man of the world, thought to break it gently and tactfully by saying—"The Pope is old-fashioned, and does not like decollete dresses; but, for my part, I have been so much among savages that I don't mind them." [illegible] was the more pleasing to the ladies the "[illegible]" of the Cardinal, or the "old-fashionedness" of the Pope."

How the Queen spends Christmas, is told in an interesting article in the "Windsor Magazine." It is at Osborne that the Queen prefers to pass the Christmas season. Children and grandchildren surround Her Majesty, [illegible] and amusements as their respective tastes require. Absent members send greetings by telegrams, which are flashed from distant countries; but as a rule it is on New Year's Day that such messages are conveyed. The leading tradesmen of London have always the privilege of sending novelties for Her Majesty's inspection when the time comes for choosing those pretty souvenirs which the Queen presents at Christmas to the members of her household. But a great deal of the choosing presents is done by the Princesses, who visit London and see for themselves the many dainty things displayed at this season.

When bicycling first became the rage among women of social standing it was regarded as entirely a summer pastime; but the love of it grew to such a pitch that it was found indispensable, and is now pursued in all weathers save the darkly foggy, the tempestuously stormy, or the drenching wet. The enormous show of cycles at the Crystal Palace proves how strongly the taste has taken hold of the public, and the fact that every firm of ladies' tailors has brought out a special and distinctive cycling costume of their own, goes to confirm the conviction. The crowd of lady cyclists in Hyde Park every fairly fine morning speaks for itself, and displays these various costumes to very great advantage. A handsome Marchioness, a dark-haired Countess, and the lovely daughter of one of the oldest houses in England may there be seen wheeling up and down under the leafless trees from the corner to the Magazine, in sunshine or under the bleak grey sky of a dun December day. These ladies are proficient in the exercise, mounting and dismounting with perfect ease but so are scores of others who frequent the place.

One of the prettiest of the costumes is sketched in the "Daily News," as worn by one of the most expert performers. The material is tweed in a mixture of purple and grey that suggests a heather-covered moor on one of the grey days that Emily Bronte so inimitably describes in "Wuthering Heights," a day which makes one disbelieve that there is ever any sun. The skirt is finished with two rows of stitching in a tone of paler mauve than that which appears in the tweed. The collar and revers of the closely-fitting coat are finished in the same way, and also the gauntlet cuffs, as well as the lapels of the double-breasted waistcoat, which fastens over to the left with four large smoked-pearl buttons. This waistcoat is in pale mauve cloth, and so is the high collar carried well up to the ears, as is the fashion at the present moment. The tops of the coat sleeves are lightly slashed with the same pale mauve.

On the friends who assemble to see the cyclists may be seen the smartest and neatest of walking costumes, suitable for morning wear, and generally of an admirable simplicity. Fur plays an important part in most of these, and, to judge from what one sees, sable is the favourite. The newly-discovered method of colouring light sable dark without actually dyeing it, and thus preserving the beautiful texture of the fur, has enabled many to adopt this otherwise costly fur who could not command the price of Russian sable and would not wear the light yellowish Isort. Chinchilla comes, next in popular fancy this winter, and on a purple cloth costume with cape to match it looks its best. The cape has a short over-cape of purple velvet, and this is bordered with the fur, which is carried down the fronts in the same way, showing the velvet for about the width of two inches. There is the inevitable high collar, in fur and velvet, the former inside the latter serving as lining.

The new Paris skirt made its appearance in the Park and was by some lauded, by others condemned. It is voluminous indeed. The folds in which it falls about the feet being nearly double the size of those in the usual skirt. They are arranged in boxpleat fashion, a very wide one in front, two or three at each side, and as many at the back. The weight of this skirt must be enormous, and the amount of material it absorbs has to be taken into account from another point of view. If a skirt with twelve yards of cloth in it costs seven guineas, how much will one cost that requires sixteen yards? There is not only the extra quantity of stuff to be taken into consideration, but the extra work it gives the dress maker, and the skill that is needed in the cutting. Dress becomes more and more costly and extravagant with every season; but there are thousands of well gowned and fashionable women who do not permit themselves to follow after these incessant changes, hold fast by a certain degree of simplicity, and are generally regarded with admiration and envy by those who rush after every novelty, and in consequence are sometimes successfully attired and sometimes the very reverse. When a dressmaker has made for one of these ladies for several years she acquires a reputation for a thoroughly well-bred style and unimpeachable taste which places her at the topmost height of her profession. Among the ladies who are an education, as it were, to those who work for them are the Princess of Wales, Georgina Countess of Dudley, and one or two more of the loveliest women in England. They cannot be said to lead the fashion, for it is in the hands of a large clique of persons whose interest lies in incessant change, but by keeping the even tenour of their way, and adopting just so much of any fashion as may be consistent with their own good taste and sense of fitness, they keep it within certain bounds by mere force of example.

The walking dress shown in a sketch in a home paper is an example of the simplicity that unites with the English style of figure. [illegible] about the full skirt [illegible] bodice [illegible] and well-dressed.

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